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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1001



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NATIONAL

FILM VERSION OF BREZHNEV'S 'THE RESURRECTION' REVIEWED

Moscow OGONEK in Russian No 43, Oct 79 p 5

[Article by N. Tolchenova: "The Resurrection"]

[Text] The young and the old gathered together in front of television screens for five successive evenings for the film "The Resurrection"* based on Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's book by the same name.

It is so difficult now to describe the tremendous force of the most diverse impressions made upon the minds and hearts of the many millions of viewers, impressions that will remain for a long time to come. The comprehensive information it provides and its profound historical value cannot be doubted; it has a most direct relationship to the highly complex science of party work, of party guidance of the life of the people. But the ethical, spiritual, and moral influence this film has on us, the people of today, is no less tremendous. After all, we all experienced the feeling of happiness, of pride in our country, in our Communist Party as one, when, after seeing the documentary episodes on the screen attesting to the unprecedented destruction of the cities and towns of our country and its farms, we hear Leonid Il'ich's calm and confident words about the failure of the secret designs of the capitalist powers, which had hoped, in those postwar years, that "the communists will have no where else to go, they will come with their heads bowed, and they will stand on their knees.... And so, what happened, did we perish? Did we retreat? Was our movement forward halted? No! It would be useful today to recall that these transoceanic sages erred in their policy, inasmuch as this is instructive and timely."

It is this--that this picture is both instructive and timely--that distinguishes the film, which is at the same time deeply saturated with clear, truly human experiences and emotions, having very precisely absorbed and expressed the living confidence of the author's statements. We, the viewers,

* "Vozrozhdeniye" (The Resurrection). Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. Screen play by V. Barsuk and A. Putintsev. Directed by Ye. Ryabko.

unmistakably sense this confidence in the film, and with all of our being we respond immediately to it, throughout the entire film chronicle.

The film also resurrects for us a true picture of the ruin and the deep misery suffered by the people not only during the war but also after it; we also see footage, just as truthful, highly moving, and unforgettable, documenting the selfless labor of the masses that responded to the call of the party to restore the Zaporozh'ye, one of the country's main industrial centers.

We see the price that had to be paid for this restoration, and we see the sort of fervent, truly heroic exertion of effort, both physical and moral, it demanded. After all, it was much easier and simpler to build the plants of the Zaporozh'ye, to build the Dneproges--a colossal industrial complex of the prewar Soviet Ukraine--than it was to bring back to life these monstrous ruins abandoned by the fascists, and to make them work again.

On returning to the motherland from the front, L. I. Brezhnev, a party worker who was a metallurgist by education, notes in his book "The Resurrection" that there were no textbooks that could be used as an aid in restoring that which had been annihilated, destroyed, and ruined by war. This meant that in order to resurrect the national economy's former centers of support, we had to seek--and find!--all possibilities and everything necessary for this road in the most aggressive way. And we see, once again quite graphically, that the party had no resources and no means other than those offered by the nation, by the people, by their wisdom, by their love and devotion to their socialist motherland.

Both L. I. Brezhnev's book "The Resurrection" and its screen version are now equally valuable as textbook studies of the life resurrected by the will of the Bolsheviks from the lifeless kingdom of postwar ruin.

Leonid Il'ich's activities in those years, which incidentally the film also brought to life, provide an impression of the perpetual educational and ideological essence of party work with the masses. The film tells us that the invaluable ideological significance of this work remains as great today as it had been yesterday. It tells us that we must continue to express the same unweakening attention toward the people, that we must understand their characters, their concerns and anxieties, their creative capabilities, and their moods. We see Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast Party Committee First Secretary Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev speaking in his perpetually heartfelt, direct, and sincere way with people at all "levels"--from the concrete-laying team led by the indefatigable Anya Loshkareva to shop and plant executives, and to metallurgical scientists, blast furnace operators, and electricians.

The film introduces us to many of the heroes of those years, and it allows us to hear their living recollections; they are an organic part of the structure of the picture, made about the people and for the people, a

picture that is optimistically filled with the powerful truth of the facts-- with the persuasive truth of all that occurred.

"The Resurrection" is narrated by USSR Peoples Artist Vyacheslav Tikhonov thoughtfully, without haste. And this sensitive, deeply thoughtful, reading of the book, united with the film clips of yesterday and today, compels us to once again reread these pages, so that we might once again see them as they had just come to life and rose from the dead on the screen, in this simple and wise film, in which all of the past is framed by an understanding of the present and by its power.

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REGIONAL

PROCEDURES IN SCREENING OF MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL EXAMINED

Reserve of Management Personnel

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 79 p 2

[Text] Who Is to Be the Director--It is nice when every person selected is in his job. It is good both for the undertaking and for the person. Concern along these lines is properly the most important feature of the work with personnel. In keeping with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress it is today everywhere necessary to improve this work. In recent years a great deal has been done along these lines. However, there are still also deficiencies and there are problems which require more attention. Some of them are examined in the PRAVDA correspondents' notes on the work of the North Ossetian obkom and other party committees of this autonomous republic.

The Ideal Choice--How shall we begin? We will endeavor to describe how the selection of a supervisor looks in practice when it is close to ideal. Various obkom divisions have cited examples. Let us examine some of them.

Kamilevskiy Chemical Plant director Georgiy Gavrilovich Gergaulov was elected chairman of the rayispolkom. The natural question is: Who is to be at the head of the enterprise? Gergaulov managed it for many years and things were always "on course." The party obkom had no worries about this collective. But there was the problem of a replacement for the director.

On almost the next day (in any case very soon) the head of the obkom's industrial transport division, D. Kharchenko, arrived at the plant. A party active member assembled the specialists: "I want to consult with you about the new director." "We know him!", came the response from the people when they had scarcely heard the name. "He is the best choice."

The best...It happens that in this case things turned out well. When you encounter situations like this, all at once you begin to think how quickly and how easily you can solve a problem which is usually--and not without reason--called very complex. Everything seemingly works out automatically.

But of course, this is after all an illusory simplicity. To now be able with assurance to promote young chief engineer Vadim Tedeyev to the director's post it was necessary to single him out from among the dozens of specialists at the plant far earlier, when he was still a foreman. It was necessary to gradually move him up from one assignment to another of more scope and from minor responsibility to more important tasks. We should also give credit to the former director, who carefully groomed his replacement and to the plant party organization and the comrades from the raykom and the party obkom, who a long time ago recognized the dependability of this promising worker and included him in the reserve for promotion.

He has thus been developing and is an ideal choice: to be noticed, to be trained and to be promoted. No, there did not spontaneously materialize such excellent managers as plant Pobedit director V. Alyushin, Sadovskiy lead-zinc combine director S. Balikoyev and chairmen Kh. Khugayev of the kolkhoz Krasnay'ya Osetiya and V. Stoyanov of the kolkhoz imeni Lenin. There are many remarkable people here and the republic has every right to be proud of them.

The Possibility of Selection and the Correctness of the Choice--The problem of who is to be the director, it may be said, is a constant one. It would have been very convenient to appoint people to all the positions once and then not worry about them any more. Or even for a couple of years. It doesn't turn out that way! Not even for one year or even a single day does it happen that this kind of problem will not arise somewhere. And not just because people grow old and retire on pension. Various circumstances come into play.

We analyzed these circumstances with First Secretary of the North Ossetian party obkom, B. Kabaloyev. A wholly accurate interpretation, we would say, is expressed in the words "it has fallen behind life." Life's requirements for managers are growing in truly rapid fashion and some people are failing to keep pace with them. "In general," said Bilar Yemazatevich, "there is always room for improvement."

This was his reply to the question as to whether the obkom is satisfied with the managerial personnel. By no means all, he said. There are those who are very unsatisfactory. The serious lagging of a number of collectives, the failure to fulfill the plans and commitments (about 20 industrial enterprises, for example, are regularly failing to fulfill the assignments for growth of labor productivity)--all this is often due to the low level of management.

Where does the trouble lie? Is it the shortage of skilled people. North Ossetia ranks first in the country in number of people with higher and secondary education per thousand workers. Relatively speaking, the republic is not large, but it has four VUZ's and 13 tekhnikums, which prepare personnel for nearly all the existing industries. However, ...

"Despite the availability among the employed population of more than 57,000 specialists (approximately one-fourth--Editor), we are sometimes unable for months to decide on a supervisor for a particular position." These words of self-criticism are from oblast committee secretary A. Mel'nikova's report at the obkom plenum.

We agree with her: of course, not every specialist is suitable for a management post. You see, education is not all that is needed for this--it is only one of many requirements. We can also perhaps agree with the aphorism we heard from obkom second secretary A. Burkov: "There is always a certain amount of risk in advancing someone." There is no instrument which will indicate with a 100 percent guarantee that of all the possibilities precisely this person is suitable for this position.

But the degree of risk is nevertheless a variable. If there is an option, it is important to make the right choice. And if, for example, the Beslan Reinforced Concrete Construction Plant replaced its director for incompetence in each of four years, this means four mistakes in a row.

Alas, incidents of this kind are not rare in the republic. Let us try to understand how they originate.

How a Chairman Was Sought--The obkom and North Ossetian Ministry of Agriculture made an urgent decision to recommend someone for the post of chairman of the kolkhoz imeni Legeydo in Digorskiy Rayon. They lamented, "We will not find anyone at all."

Why is the situation so difficult in this kolkhoz? Was there some sort of wholly unforeseen ChP [extraordinary event]? It turns out there was nothing of that kind. The former chairman had long complained of poor health and he had long since passed the pension age of 60. We should also take note of the fact that the organization is an unusual one and the chairman for many years was a Hero of Socialist Labor. This would somehow make it all the more necessary to look in advance into the matter of who would continue the work. But they are only looking for someone now, when the director himself has officially asked for his release.

He can, of course, be criticized for not being sufficiently concerned about tomorrow. But what about the party raykom?

Digorskiy Raykom First Secretary V. Mindzayev takes some accurately drawn up lists from his desk. It appears that everything is absolutely precise

and clear. Something had happened with another supervisory worker in the rayon--a suitable candidate was ready to take his place.

And did the chairman of kolkhoz Legeydo have a reserve. There was one little thing--suddenly there were two persons on the list--the chief agronomist and a party committee secretary. The time was ripe to promote someone from among the "reservists"--and what if it appears that no one is suitable?

Nevertheless, was all this discovered all of a sudden? Didn't they see it before? They did see it perfectly well. And nonetheless year after year they listed these names. And no clap of thunder, so to speak, came in the meantime.

I have become convinced of one thing: in Digorskiy Rayon the situation is unusual. The feverish search for the right person sometimes goes on beyond the rayon and throughout the republic--it almost always begins just as the next personnel problem arises with inevitable sharpness. And they do not even glance at the lists kept by the secretary. Life is one thing--and the lists are another. They are like distinctive bits of scenery. For reports and all sorts of commissions. Certainly he is in our reserve, they say.

In the meantime, it is worthwhile taking a closer look and you see that the reserve is unrealistic. Listed among the planned candidates, for the position, let us say, of chairman of the kolkhoz 50 Let Oktyabrya is an agronomist who for 11 years has been the senior executive of the organization. And so on and so forth. It is evident that there are hardly any replacements.

Or here is another such case. For several years the name of Kibizov, a livestock specialist of the sovkhos imeni Tsagolov, was listed as a candidate for the position of director of the sovkhos. He was charged with irresponsibility and gross violations of production discipline and received three severe party penalties. And yet his name was kept on the list of reserves. Only after he was expelled from the party and released from his job because of a hog plague epidemic for which he was responsible, did they finally get around to removing the name of this "prospective official" from the raykom lists.

And what of the other rayons? In Ardonkiy Rayon, for example, it was planned to appoint to the position of director of the procurement and sales base a certain Kamarzayev, who had quite recently been discharged from the position of director of a brewery because of gross violations of financial and administrative discipline. For the position of chairman of the kolkhoz Zarya in Pravoberezhnyy Rayon they planned to promote chief agronomist Tibilov, who not only had proved to be incompetent but was eventually found to be guilty of embezzlement of state funds and brought up on criminal charges.

From the Eminence of the Obkom--Are the people in the obkom aware of these facts? Yes, they are. And how do they react to them? They censure.

At the aforementioned oblast party committee plenum dealing with the personnel work they made the outright statement: "At times the reserve list for promotion includes persons who do not possess the requisite operational and political qualifications." There are a number of such cases noted there by the reporting authority and "unfortunately, they are not unique."

"One of the things which gives rise to mistakes in the selection and promotion of supervisory personnel is the fact that at times we judge the operational and political qualifications of the person on the basis of formal questionnaire data and we do not always concern ourselves with his organizational capacities, the features of his character and conduct, and his skill in working with people." Again, there are examples from various rayons which indicate that some of the people getting into responsible posts are incapable of exercising supervision or are even simply random choices. And further the quite definite conclusion: the work of establishing an effective reserve for advancement "is being carried out in extremely unsatisfactory fashion in the republic."

It is very important that the deficiencies be perceived and that they get a proper evaluation from the rostrum. However, it is even more important to plan and implement measures which would help to eliminate these deficiencies and to bring about a radical improvement in the work. In fact, approximately these words were employed at the next to the last oblast party conference to describe the poor work with the personnel reserve. As we see, little has changed in three years.

Time has now gone by since the obkom plenum. Is it not necessary to re-emphasize at the next conference the fact that the situation has not improved? There are reasons to be alarmed and they are well-founded.

Recall the Digorskiy raykom. We were there several months after the oblast plenum on personnel. It is probably too soon to expect fundamental changes but at least the plan for improvement of the work should be fairly complete. The make-up of the planned reserve should at least be reviewed insofar as it is ready. Even this has not been done!

A similar picture is in effect in the Promyshlennyy raykom, which we note was a particular "target" at the party obkom plenum. It would seem that after such criticism there would be recognition of the urgent need to address themselves to the problem of the personnel reserve. But they have not given any definite thought to the question of what will be done first.

And in the obkom itself. How strange that many of its subdivisions have not only not even begun to undertake any effort to improve this work but are also pretty vague about future measures. They showed us reserve lists which had grown yellow with age, lists which, apparently, no one had

consulted for a long time. True, when it was rumored that correspondents are interested in the question, they began promptly to "freshen up" the papers. The head of the propaganda and agitation division, D. Pliyev, laid down some brand new, just printed graphs and with disarming frankness said:

"Thank you, you have helped us."

And what did this help amount to, if you analyzed it? To renew the "decorations." In the division of science and educational institutions we got an eye-witness account of how it was done. M. Tsalagov, the division head, together with the instructor, filled in the empty squares on a large ruled sheet. The instructor jotted down the names in pencil and the division head encircled them in ink. By the time we arrived only six squares were blank.

We cannot, of course, conceive of any practical significance for this kind of "reserve," compiled literally while in operation and with only two persons consulted. They themselves concurred: the significance was particularly tentative. But who then is in need of this and why? And can all this work with the personnel reserve be reduced to the writing up of lists?

The work is required and it is particularly required here. It is sizable, and painstaking and multifaceted. At the obkom plenum they correctly spoke of the need to give more careful consideration to the opinion of the primary organizations in selecting people for the reserve and they discussed the system for their training, certification, tenure, qualification testing, and education.

It was indeed discussed in correct fashion; only it was discussed again and not for the first time. They spoke of how strong it is but it was verbal self-hypnosis. It was as if good speeches in themselves can change something. In the meantime, nearly everything in this business is the same as before. That is to say, to all intents and purposes they begin to think often about candidates for supervisory posts only when it is absolutely impossible to put it off any longer. And in their haste they stand a better chance to make mistakes. Or, for example, to promote someone not because of operational capacities but because of family or friendship characteristics. This also happens.

Another thing. If there is no dependable tried and tested reserve, then it becomes harder for them to perceive that they are poor supervisors. They stay on longer and become something akin to fixtures. (in point of age, the obkom bureau list contains only 8.1 percent of workers less than 35 years of age). But this question is a many-sided one and it will be discussed in more detail in future correspondence.

V. Artemenko
V. Kozhemyako
(PRAVDA Special Correspondents)
North Ossetian ASSI

Improvement of Personnel Policies

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 79 p 2

[Text] Who Should Not Be A Supervisor?--Admittedly, the matter is a serious one. Along with many other measures, improving management entails strengthening the personnel in the sectors where it is necessary.

We are again addressing ourselves to the work of the party committees of the North Ossetian ASSR. The previous correspondence (PRAVDA of 14 November) dealt with some problems connected with the preparation of a personnel reserve and the advancement of workers. Now we take up the "movement" of personnel. That is to say, when and how to replace supervisors, what conclusions are drawn from these changes, what we learn from them, and why at times we do not learn from them.

Released from the Job--In three years about 70 republic supervisory workers were released from their positions because of shortcomings in their work and conduct. Is this a large or a small number? And how do we categorize something of this nature--is it a positive or a negative factor?

It is not easy to answer this. On the one hand, once they remove people, they are acknowledging the mistakes they made previously in promotion or education. And on the other hand, this can after all be regarded also as an escalation of the requirements.

Many of the changes, we are told in the party obkom, have resulted in a definite improvement in the situation in some sector. For example, for much of the time the Beslan Maize Combine was unable to fulfill its assignments. It was criticized and helped--it did no good. Ultimately they suggested replacing Brayev, the director, having come to the conclusion that he was the one chiefly responsible: he is unable to organize the work on a level commensurate with today's requirements. Under Findarov, the new director, things changed for the better at the enterprise.

However, it also happens differently. The manager was removed but the desired changes in the work do not take place. "Despite the change in management," it was reported from the rostrum of the obkom plenum, "the work at the glass plant is as feverish as it was before."

The options are sometimes controversial. At times there are widely varying opinions about one and the same person. We may say "He should have been removed a long time ago" or "It's too soon to give up on him." Just try to look into it too early or too late where there is only one right time.

And it should be looked into! And in every case--very carefully and thoroughly. This is essential in order to avoid undue haste and personnel reshuffling and at the same time to not lose any time when a supervisor has to be cut from the management staff. It is after all equally bad--they replace a worker without sufficient reasons and expediency because for many years they keep in a responsible post a person who botches his job or has compromised himself by unworthy conduct.

The Level of Exactingness--So, should he be removed or not? The question is which course to take. We are presenting a specific case so that the reader can take part in resolving the question.

Arriving at the obkom party commission from Mozdok was Boris Mironovich Poletayev. Aroused and angry, he demands that justice be done.

The gist of the matter was set forth in his statement. On his day off Poletayev, the director of a curtain factory, chanced to meet a comrade and had a little drink. But because of a heart condition, even a small amount of alcohol had a severe effect on him; he became ill and fell on the street.

He admits that this is unbecoming for a supervisor. He does not object to the strict reprimand which is entered in his personnel file as a communist. But he strongly objects to being released from his position as director. Should it be handled this way? He has headed the factory for 19 years (!) and it is operating efficiently and fulfilling the plan. In the past he was a front-line soldier and he is only four years away from a pension.

Imagine these are the circumstances. Put all this on one scale. What is left for the other except an "unfortunate incident"? Some "matters of 12 years standing"? in the words of the former director. Perhaps the party raykom had actually shown a lack of objectivity--did someone square accounts for the criticism?

We are interested, however, in what happened 12 years ago. It appears that he was also punished at that time. Quoting the language of the official document, "Comrade Poletayev, while quite intoxicated, conducted himself in an unseemly manner, behaved like a hooligan, and used obscene language." At a later time the raykom was compelled on three (!) other occasions to investigate the same kind of "incidents." Can this person stay on in the position of director? He personally feels that he can. Such is the level of the standards that apply to him and to his conduct.

No, this idea is not a wholly abstract one. It has a totally concrete implication. And the stricter the demands made upon the individual, the higher the standards he sets for himself.

A report at the obkom plenum discussed the former director of the North Caucasus Construction Tekhnikum, S. Akiyev. Reputed to be a good manager, he began to put on airs and behave in an arrogant manner and to commit gross violations of establishment and financial discipline. He was given a strict reprimand with a notation in his personnel file and he was released from his position. Is this an instructive story? Undoubtedly. But for the sake of greater accuracy some comments need to be made.

The first time the instructors at the tekhnikum, angered by Akiyev's conduct and his distainful attitude toward comradely criticism, appealed to the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA OSETIYA, the editor received phone calls one after the other from party gorkom secretary M. Tsallagov (now the head of an oblast committee division) and obkom instructors P. Kalayev and G. Shlykov. They urgently suggested that the material not be published. You see: a manager who had taken an incorrect path suddenly had some responsible defenders.

Is this why the alarm signals from the communists were ignored for so long? And the manager, feeling that he was being protected "from above" descended lower and lower at that time. Eventually a meeting of the primary party organization issues a decree stating "Ask the CPSU gorkom to review the subject of continuing S. A. Akiyev in the position of director." A gorkom second secretary promptly goes to the tekhnikum and persuades the communists to give up the position they have taken. But a second party meeting leaves the former decree in effect. And still, despite this, the gorkom did not lend an ear to the well-founded opinion of the primary party organization.

It was not until the communists appealed to PRAVDA and the editors, through their correspondent, became interested in this affair--not until then did the gorkom decide that Akiyev could not be left in the director's post any longer. And what then? They began to urge him to leave when he himself wished to do so.

Is It a Good Thing or a Bad One?--Let us reflect on the conclusions to be drawn from this and several other similar stories.

First of all--about the role of the primary party organization in training the supervisor. It would have to be noted that it is being diminished in this respect. The director is not reacting to the opinion of the communists--nor is the gorkom. As a result, the deficiencies are not being eliminated in time and are getting worse.

In the obkom we were interested in the kinds of training being employed by the primary organizations of the autonomous republic. Are the reports of the managers, we ask, discussed at the meetings? At our request the people in the division of party organizational work made a special search for examples of these reports but they were unable to find any. That is,

several addresses were named but at the site it turned out that what was referred to was the customary reports on current administrative problems (of the type "results of the work in the first quarter and assignments for the second quarter"). Even when it comes to the personal file of the manager, they try not to discuss it in the primary organization. Sometimes the communists are also not informed about this file.

The reasons? The chief one, perhaps, is that it is felt that publicity is bad for the manager. You see there is also this kind of pressure on this newspaper to get it to refrain from publishing critical material. In the editorial office of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA OSETIYA they told us about some phone calls pertaining to various critical articles. They offered, for example, the notes entitled "The Exam Does Is Not in Accord with the Regulations"--about violation of the procedure for acceptance in the medical institute. It's all true and no one can dispute the facts but how strange that someone from the obkom is expressing dissatisfaction in "The Republic's Bad Patriots." And the rector, who is responsible for this disgraceful practice, it turns out, is a "good" patriot.

By the way, some time afterward the rector had to be removed from his position. You cannot help thinking that if the director had not been shielded, if he had not been spared, and if he had not felt himself beyond criticism, would it have happened this way? The facts of life indicate that shielding someone is not to his advantage; it is detrimental to him.

According to the Principle of "Communicating Vessels"--Let us get back to the director of the construction tekhnikum. The obkom secretary's report to the plenum about him stated this half-truth: "He was released from his position." And indeed the sense of it would have been altogether different if they had added that it was wholly "by his own volition."

The formula is very, very widespread in the republic. Very many managers have been released from the job as if they are leaving of their own volition (in addition to those who are actually in the dock--in three years these numbered 27).

How do we account for this nebulous procedure principle? Is it an attempt to relieve the distress of the worker who has been released? "Is it to "cushion the shock," as one of our interviewers expressed it?

It is not just that. We ask ourselves the question: what will become of the manager who was removed, let us say, for abuse of his official position? Where did Akiyev go? To a position as a supervisor again. As chief engineer of one of the administrations of the Sevosetinpromstroy [North Ossetian Industrial Construction Enterprise] and, after waiting a little--still higher; chief engineer of a republic association. It would not have been comfortable to recommend him with the notation "released

"because of financial manipulations." And "of his own volition"--he was thoroughly loyal--an individual who wanted to change jobs.

And other "released" workers, as a rule, only change their address but retain their management status. This is in accord with the principle of communicating vessels: no matter how much you pour from one to another, the level remains as before.

We recognize that the individual is unable to handle some position but he is honest, diligent and erudite. The scope is simply beyond his capacity or it is not at all his area of specialization. It is desirable to transfer him to another supervisory post--and he will reveal these traits.

But we are talking here about something entirely different. About the moral right to be a supervisor. It is one thing to try but be unable to cope and another to soil oneself, for example, by really sharp practices. There are misdeeds of this type which should forever deny access of these people to supervisory responsibility. After all, supervising implies above all serving as an example for others.

At a plenum of the North Ossetian obkom it was acknowledged that "there are still instances in the republic of the incorrect practice of shifting workers who have compromised themselves from one supervisory position to another. It is time to put an end to such occurrences and to deal strictly not only with those who violate party and state discipline but also those who cover up for them."

This is a very accurate way of putting the matter. And if it is so stated in the report, then it is certainly necessary to follow up on it. But how strange that while citing cases of serious failures of supervisors, at the plenum they never named the people whose recommendations placed these unworthy persons in supervisory positions.

There is, however, this fact. The chief of the North Ossetian fish industry sales association Sevostyrbpromsbyt, Tsakulov, was expelled from the party, removed from his job, and censured. For taking bribes. Was this a surprising action on his part? No, it turns out that before this he was the manager of a base of Rosbakaleya (Republic Office of the Wholesale Trade in Groceries), a position from which he was removed because of abuses in the performance of his official duties. This means that they already knew the kind of man he was. And it means they should not have allowed him to get within shooting distance of work of this nature. However, someone did allow it. Who, exactly? And what was said there--an oversight, or perhaps friendship or relationship ("ravine countrymen," as they say here)? In this and in many other cases the essence of the matter is unrevealed and the guilty ones not only go unpunished but are not named.

In order to put an end to the practice in operations of moving unworthy workers from one supervisory slot to another, the obkom itself must

constantly maintain genuine high principles in any situation connected with resolving a personnel problem. You still cannot say this. For example, the head of an obkom agricultural division, N. Digurov, was convicted of plagiarism in the writing of his candidate's dissertation. The instructions from Moscow and the party control committee are that measures be taken locally. Well, a strict reprimand was announced and a notation made in the personnel file. And, after that? Instead of having, let us say, a regular livestock expert (by specialty) go to the kolkhoz or sovkhoz, they get someone who has been caught red-handed as chief of a fuel industry administration of the ASSR Council of Ministers.

Against the background of these facts one can understand the psychology of the people who, having gotten into the management orbit, believe that they are in it for good. They remove him and he expects a new post. And he doesn't simply expect it--he demands it!

"Give me trade, public dining or a motor vehicle station," writes a certain K. Gazalov from Digorskiy Rayon to the party raykom and obkom. How does the author of this ultimatum stack up? His education is incomplete secondary: he completed eight classes in 1940. "From 1948 to the present," says one of the official papers, "he has been in the rayon constantly and has filled a number of listed positions." For 20 years--more than 20. From deputy director for political affairs in a timber organization to deputy chairman for procurement in the raypo [rayon consumers' society], from chairman of a rayon committee for physical culture and sport to director of a rayon food combine. Also, as a raykom bureau noted back in 1972, "he has consistently failed to justify the trust placed in him in his assigned sectors." However, right up to now he has demanded supervisory posts. And his candidacy is proposed. Quite recently, for example, his name was put forth as a choice for the post of director of a brick or asphalt plant and chief inspector of the rayon Gosstrakh [Main Administration of State Insurance]. No, he is not satisfied: he should be in trade or public dining.

Sometimes the dissatisfied competitors for positions even join together in groups in the belief that they can thus obtain the greatest advantage. One such group, headed by Zh. Chekhoyeva, the former head of a party obkom division who became "only" the chief of the republic Administration for Publishing, Polygraphy and Book Trade, for several years literally terrorized the obkom. Why did they put up with her for so long there? For the same reason they keep proposing Gazalov for a series of new supervisory posts. They are not sufficiently motivated by high principles.

We quote from the report at the party obkom plenum: "It is time to put an end to occurrences of this kind." Indeed it is time. When some of the same penalized workers roam from position to position, replacing one another, it discredits the rank of manager in the eyes of the people. And after all,

the potentialities for a genuine improvement of the personnel in Northern Ossetia are substantial. It is only necessary to exploit these potentialities more rationally (and on a level of high principles).

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REGIONAL

TURKMEN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION VIEWS BILINGUALISM AMONG CHILDREN

Moscow TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 6 Oct 79 p 3

[Article by D. Redzhepov, senior scientific associate of the Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogic Sciences of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Education: "Children Speak Two Languages"]

[Text] The Russian language allows all the ethnic groups of our country to communicate among themselves. It one of the principal languages of culture, science and technology. Knowledge of Russian has become a vital necessity for every Soviet person. This is the reason it has become a second native language for millions of people.

In the Turkmen language schools of the republic the teaching of Russian is conducted from the first to the tenth grade. Nonetheless, it must be said that not all of the graduates of these schools have mastered it well.

But wouldn't it be possible to teach children to speak Russian before they go to school? How could this be accomplished?

The sector of preschool education of the Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogic Sciences of the Ministry of Education of our Republic has worked on this problem for approximately two years.

Research has been conducted in the kindergarten groups of the preschools of the kolkhozes "40th Anniversary of the TSSR" and "Socialism" of the Ashkhabadsk region, "Turkmen Soviet" of the Gyaursk region and in nursery school No 79 of the city of Ashkhabad. About 150 six year olds participated in the experiments. For a long time systematic observations were conducted of individual children and of whole groups, questionnaires were used, the speech of the children and teachers were recorded, the school records i.e. daily logs, plans, teachers' reports, were studied.

The foundation for the investigation was the long established fact that in the preschool years the child has the greatest inherent sensitivity to linguistic phenomena. The speech apparatus of preschoolers is characterized

by flexibility. For this reason children easily imitate sounds and sound combinations. These characteristics allow the child, depending on the amount of linguistic experience he has had, to reproduce sounds quite accurately.

In the first stage of our investigation we tried to determine the optimal age of the preschool child for teaching him a second language. Based on the experience of fellow republics of the union, we concluded that it was most expedient to start at six years of age.

The teaching of Russian was stipulated for the kindergarten group and ranked fifteenth in the amount of time devoted to it. Lessons were planned to last 30 minutes first thing in the morning once a week.

The most important aspect of our work was the development of a teaching methodology. Here, we started from the fact that preschoolers' visual memory is better developed than their verbal memory. Because of this the best way to acquaint children with Russian words and phrases is to use visual aids: showing them the object named or a picture of it, demonstrating an action, etc. It was also noted that it is preferable to use bright, colorful objects. For example a new big stuffed teddy bear could not help but interest the children and furthermore they remembered the Russian word for "teddy bear" very well.

Our observations showed also that the identical linguistic material was remembered by the children to different degrees depending on the nature of the situation in which they learned it. If the children were simply told that they should ask each other "What's your mommy's name?" in Russian, they remembered this phrase less well than if they have to say it in the context of a game, for example, "house." Thus, we concluded that it is best to use in the lesson various role-playing games: "Train," "Toy store," "Kolkhoz farm" and others. In the context of the game, a phrase acquires a much greater meaning for the children. The children remember and pronounce words and expressions particularly well during lively games.

In the initial stage of instruction we gave the children no more than two or three words and one or two sentence frames per lesson. This material was learned in the course of three to five lessons. The teacher pronounced the new word several times, the children repeated in unison. Then the teacher obtained a correct reproduction of it from each child. After this it was inserted in familiar sentence frames and was reinforced through question and answer exercises and games.

During the investigation the amount of verbal material the preschoolers had to master was determined. 200 to 250 words.

The result of all this was the development of a curriculum for the teaching of the Russian language to kindergarten groups and the writing of a methodological manual for teachers. "Teaching Russian in Pre-School."

The major tasks involved in teaching a second language in preschool include the following: to build up on the children a vocabulary of Russian words, to teach them their use in simple conversational speech, to foster love for and interest in the Russian language, to prepare them for its further study in school. The teaching of Russian must be combined with the development of speech in the native language.

Our observations showed, that the mastery of the Russian language is most effective in groups where the preschool teacher is bilingual. In light of this, questions of teaching the Russian language in pedagogic institutes to future preschool teachers belonging to regional ethnic groups takes on sharp significance. It is very important that they be fluent in conversational Russian and have faultless pronunciation since the pronunciation acquired in childhood remains for life.

The TSSR Ministry of Education, taking into account the capacities of preschool children, the desires of the parents, and the requirements of the modern school included in the preschool curriculum a section called "Teaching Conversational Russian in the Kindergarten Group." In 1977 lessons in Russian began in only 23 preschools because of the lack of enough adequately trained teachers. In the following year there were 38 such preschools.

Two years of experience have shown that children react to the study of a second language with interest. Even now the experience of several of the preschool teachers of the republic in teaching Russian to preschoolers are of more than a little interest. These include V. Khadzhiyeva of the Sovkhoz imeni Kalinin of the Ashkhabadsk region, V. Li from the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin of the Kalinsk region and B. Akmedova of the "Guychbirlleshik" kolkhoz of the Khalachsk region. These teachers are perfecting the suggested methods and devices for teaching children, are developing in them independence of thought and oral speech. They use in their lessons Russian folk proverbs, other works of folklore and short poems. They are trying to select vocabulary which can be used for communication among the children and with adults in everyday life. They structure their lessons so that a large part of the time Russian speech is heard. They use technological devices, slide projectors, record players, tape recorders, television. With the help of visual aids they not only get the children to remember the name of one or another object or living creature but motivate them to say these names in Russian.

However, the work of the sector in introducing the teaching of Russian in preschools is not finished. Next year it is planned to begin experiments with five year olds.

REGIONAL

GAPUROV DEPLORES WIDESPREAD CRIME IN KIRGIZIA

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 31 Oct 79 pp 1-2

[Text] On 30 October the republic's active party members held a meeting in Ashkhabad.

Those invited to the meeting included the first and second secretaries of the oblast and city party committees, the first secretaries of the rayon party committees, the chairmen of the oblast, city, and rayon executive committees, officials of the administration of the Turkmen SSR Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, the republic's Council of Ministers, the Turkmen SSR Committee of Peoples Control, the TSPS [Turkmen Republic Council of Trade Unions], and the republic trade union and oblast trade union council committees, ministerial and departmental executives, executives of internal affairs agencies, procurators, lawyers and judges, executives and exempted secretaries of the party committees of large enterprises and organizations, rectors and party committee secretaries of institutions of higher education, secretaries of the Komsomol Central Committee and oblast committees, social organization executives, and representatives of military units, the press, television, and radio.

M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen SSR Communist Party Central Committee, gave the report "On Improving the Work of Maintaining Law and Order and Intensifying the Fight Against Crime in Light of Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the 2 August 1979 CPSU Central Committee Decree, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Statements on This Issue."

Speakers in the ensuing debate included Ashkhabad City Party Committee Secretary A. A. Durdyev, Turkmen SSR Procurator V. I. Arinin, Chardzhouskaya Oblast Party Committee First Secretary R. Khudayberdiyev, TSPS Secretary N. Ye. Savenkov, Maryyskaya Oblast Party Committee First Secretary P. I. Babenko, Turkmen SSR Minister of Education M. Aliyeva, Krasnovodskaya Oblast Party Committee Second Secretary B. Tagaidurdyev, Tashauz Experimental Reinforced Concrete Articles Plant Volunteer Peoples Detachment Commander B. Dzhumaniyazov, Turkmen SSR Komsomol Central

Committee First Secretary Ch. Charyyeva, Bezmein City Party Committee First Secretary G. G. Chizhnkova, Turkmen SSR Minister of Internal Affairs R. N. Berdyev, Tashauz City Party Committee First Secretary V. V. Lashchenov, Ashkhabadskaya Oblast Council of Peoples Deputies Executive Committee Chairman O. Bayramurdyev, Chardzhou Superphosphate Plant Director A. G. Lar'yanovskiy, Nebit-Dag Police Station No 1 Society Council Chairman and City Komsomol Committee First Secretary T. Tyrmyyev, Comrades Court Chairman and driver of the Mary Truck Enterprise No 3002 D. B. Nasimov, and Turkmen SSR Minister of Trade Ye. G. Rybalov.

The speaker and those making statements at the meeting noted that the republic's party, soviet, business, and administrative agencies have done a certain amount of work to prevent crime, to raise the effectiveness of the fight against antisocial manifestations, and to publicize legal information. At the same time shortcomings were revealed in this work, and the ways for correcting them were indicated.

The participants of the meeting adopted the appropriate resolution.

Participants of the meeting included Turkmen SSR Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members P. Aniaorazov, B. F. Burashnikov, V. F. Zhulenev, Ch. S. Karryyev, N. V. Makarkin, M. M. Mollayeva, V. M. Pereudin, M. A. Charyyev, and B. Yazkuliyeu, Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers deputy chairmen R. A. Bazarova and V. V. Vershinin, CPSU Central Committee Section of Administrative Agencies Instructor V. T. Gubarev, USSR First Deputy Minister of Justice A. Ya. Sukharev, USSR Procurator's Office Governing Board Member R. G. Tikhomirnov, and USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Chief Inspector O. V. Rzhakov.

In his report "On Improving the Work of Maintaining Law and Order and Intensifying the Fight Against Crime in Light of Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the 2 August 1979 CPSU Central Committee Decree, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Statements on This Issue," Comrade M. G. Gapurov noted that the laborers of our country, who are closely united about their Leninist Party, its Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by an outstanding official of modern times and a faithful continuer of the works of the great Lenin, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, are successfully completing the tasks of communist development outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union's economic, scientific-technical, and defensive power is undergoing continuous dynamic and intensive growth, and the material welfare and the cultural level of the Soviet people are rising unceasingly.

As with all Soviet people, the republic's communists and laborers avidly approve and unanimously support the wise domestic and foreign policy of their party, the signing of the SALT-2 Treaty with the United States of America, and the new concrete proposals suggested by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at a solemn meeting in Berlin on the event of the 30th anniversary of the GDR concerning attainment of military relaxation in Europe and assurance of a life of security and peace for all the people.

The progress being made in implementing decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the recommendations and conclusions spelled out in statements and works by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev are undergoing thorough and interesting discussion in local party organization election meetings sponsored by the republic party organization. Communists are critically evaluating the results of their activities, they are planning new goals, and they are defining the ways and means of raising production effectiveness and work quality in all areas of production and management, in accordance with decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning improvements to be made in planning and in business practices, and in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination."

Implementing the CPSU Central Committee decree "Report of the Turkmen SSR Communist Party Central Committee on Work Done to Implement Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress," the republic party organization is taking energetic steps to increase the economic potential of the Turkmen SSR and its contribution to the country's unified national economic complex.

While consistently and integrally solving the multifaceted problems of developing the economy and raising the welfare of the Soviet people, the speaker went on, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union concurrently devotes a great deal of attention to improving social relationships, to developing socialist democracy, and to strengthening legality, law, and order, which are among the most important factors affecting successful completion of the tasks of communist development. Evidence of this can be found in the CPSU Central Committee decree adopted on 2 August of this year, "On Improving the Work of Maintaining Law and Order and Intensifying the Fight Against Crime," which is an elaborate program of action aimed at strengthening socialist legality, law, and order into the far future.

This document deeply and thoroughly examines pressing problems concerned with strengthening the fight against crime. It emphasizes that in compliance with decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and provisions of the USSR Constitution, our country is implementing important measures to improve legislation and the activity of police agencies, and to develop the activities of the society and augment its role in the maintenance of law and order. This document creates the prerequisites for eradicating all sorts of violations of law and order, eliminating crime, and erasing its causes.

At the same time, the decree emphasizes, law and order are not being strengthened and the fight against crime is not being intensified effectively enough, and criminal manifestations are still widespread. Criminality, drunkenness, and other antisocial phenomena do significant damage to the state and elicit the valid censure of the laborers. Special attention is turned to the fact that the fight against crime is making insufficient use of state and social influences or of the means for indoctrinating the people, and it emphasized that police agencies are often passive in preventing, halting, and revealing crimes, and that they do not always assess the results

of their work adequately; party committees and soviet agencies, meanwhile, understate the great importance of the fight against crime, they often condone lax indoctrination, they do not make sure that police agencies are managed properly every day, and they fail to make people strictly answerable for the state of law and order.

This deep analysis, performed in the light of party principles, has a direct bearing on the state of affairs in our republic. It is for this reason that this meeting was called, a meeting having the purpose of discussing the state of law and order and legality from the positions of the requirements of this CPSU Central Committee decree, and of planning and then organizing effective completion of the tasks it poses. The analysis of the state of affairs shows that party committees, councils of peoples deputies, their executive committees and commissions, trade union and Komsomol organizations, ministries and departments, business managers, and police agencies are in fact implementing a complex of organizational, economic, ideological, and legal measures in close association with the socioeconomic development of the republic, the oblasts, the cities, the rayons, and the labor collectives, which is opening the way for strengthening socialist law and order in the republic.

As an example the Bezmein City Party Committee is displaying constant concern for uniting the efforts of party and business organizations, police agencies, the families, schools, and the broad public in the fight against antisocial manifestations, it is systematically examining the state of affairs, and it regularly listens to reports from the executives and secretaries of the party organizations in labor collectives suffering unfavorable circumstances. Public police stations, peoples detachments, and prevention councils in the labor collectives are working actively, and personal responsibility has been increased in internal affairs agencies and in the procurator's offices. All of this is having a noticeable effect, strengthening law and order and reducing antisocial manifestations.

The Mary Party City Committee is dealing with these problems objectively. It is implementing concrete measures to raise the level of management of police agencies, mainly the internal affairs section, to intensify legal education of the public, and to strengthen ties of sponsorship and cultural ties with labor collectives. All of this has made it possible to achieve a significant reduction in crime during the last 3 years.

Typically, the incidence of serious crimes, transgressions upon the lives and health of people, and rowdy behavior is consistently decreasing in both Bezmein and Mary.

Party leadership, high exactingness, and proper use of all available forces and resources to prevent crime are making it possible to strengthen public order and reduce criminal behavior in the city of Tashauz and in Serakhskiy Sayatskiy, Sakarskiy, Kunya-Urgenchskiy, Murgabskiy, and some other rayons.

Owing to additional measures implemented under the guidance of party committees by soviet, business, and police agencies and social organizations, this year we have managed to improve the operational situation in the republic and to reduce the incidence of the most dangerous crimes, premeditated murders, serious bodily harm, theft, and hooliganism.

However there are still many significant shortcomings in this work, and the content and methods of our work do not fully satisfy the high requirements spelled out in the CPSU Central Committee decree published on 2 August of this year.

Many party committees and soviet agencies do not always deal objectively with the problems of strengthening law and order and intensifying the fight against crime, and sometimes this work lacks purposefulness, integration, and unity in the actions of party, state, business, trade union, Komsomol, and other social organizations. The broad laboring masses are not being attracted to this work forcefully enough. Work with volunteer peoples detachments, comrades courts, and other volunteer public agencies has not been organized adequately. The attention being devoted to legal education of citizens continues to be inadequate.

Serious shortcomings in crime prevention and in strengthening socialist law and order exist in Krasnovodskaya Oblast, in the cities of Ashkhabad and Chardzhou, and in Vekil'-Bazarskiy, Maryyskiy, Chardzhouskiy, Il'yalinskiy, Tel'manskiy, Tashauzskiy, and some other rayons.

The speaker went on to the role and tasks of councils of peoples deputies and their permanent commissions and executive committees in relation to strengthening law and order. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's program statements at the April (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in the First Session of the 10th Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Constitution and the Turkmen SSR Constitution turned attention to this problem. Unfortunately many of the republic's local councils and their executive committees do not always make full use of their rights in the fight for a healthy life and exemplary social order; many fail to show adequate concern for crime prevention, and they do little to create the necessary conditions to permit organization of cultured leisure for the laborers, especially young people, at their places of residence. Assets allocated for these purposes are often left unspent.

Some cities and rayons are not doing everything to implement the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Further Improvement of the Activity of Volunteer Peoples Detachments." Enough attention is not being devoted to raising the effectiveness of the detachments, to their specialization, or to their ideological-political, moral, and legal indoctrination.

Public police stations, which have a significant influence on public order, play an important role in the system of public crime prevention institutes in residential areas. But some party committees and executive committees

of councils of peoples deputies continue to understate the role of these public formations, permitting elements of formalism to exist.

The republic's trade union agencies are not performing their full role in strengthening labor discipline, production discipline, and public order. The Turkmen SSR Council of Trade Unions, republic committees, and oblast trade union councils are not insuring implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination" everywhere; particular deficiencies exist in regard to the requirement for raising the role of labor collectives in both production and ideological indoctrination. Trade union organizations at many enterprises, construction sites, organizations, and institutions are devoting little attention to social and personal problems, they condone violations of labor legislation, and they are failing to broadly exercise the authority and possibilities of comrades courts with the purpose of strengthening discipline and social order, and preserving socialist property.

The labor collective plays a special role in crime prevention. It is responsible for strengthening discipline and public order, and for improving ideological and moral indoctrination of the people. "The entire life of our society--its economic, political, and spiritual life--is reflected in the labor collective, in the work of its party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations," notes Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. "The opinion of the collective and the influence of the collective, which surround the individual every day, can often do more than any sort of official decrees."

This is especially graphically evident at the Chardzhou Superphosphate Plant imeni V. I. Lenin. This collective is effectively strengthening law and order, and it is resolving all problems in integrated fashion, in accordance with the plans of economic and social development, socialist pledges, and collective agreements.

Party, trade union, Komsomol, and workers meetings, and meetings of the party committee, plant committee, and Komsomol committee regularly examine the organization of educational work, they regularly listen to reports by particular workers on their behavior on and off the job, and they are doing a great deal to create a favorable moral and psychological atmosphere, especially for young laborers, specialists, and adolescents.

Forty sponsors are doing individual work with young people. They are nurturing their love for their selected profession, and they are developing their diligence, high moral qualities, conscious discipline, and good behavior on and off the job.

The experience of the Cherepovets Metallurgical Plant is being utilized to raise the personal responsibility of service shop chiefs and of other engineers and technicians for the results of indoctrination. The prevention council, comrades courts, the peoples detachment, and other public organizations are working actively. Close interaction is being maintained with

administrative agencies, representatives of which are constantly giving lectures to and holding discussions with the collective. Cases of antisocial behavior are practically nonexistent at the plant, labor discipline is growing stronger, and this in turn is making it possible for the collective to march in the advance guard of the socialist competition, and to successfully complete its planned assignments and adopted pledges.

Active, purposeful work aimed at strengthening labor discipline and public order is being done by collectives of the Kransyy Metallist Plant, the Turkmenkover Company, the Mary Cotton Ginning Plant imeni V. P. Chkalov, the Nebitdagneft' Petroleum and Gas Extraction Administration imeni 50-letiyе SSSR, the Bezmein Cement Plant, and a number of other enterprises.

But unfortunately things are not so good everywhere. Some enterprises maintain a conciliatory stance toward violators of labor and production discipline and of public order. Juvenile crimes still occur, and it has been emphasized that the Turkmen SSR Komsomol Central Committee, the local Komsomol committees, and the local Komsomol organizations of the republic must channel all of their effort at indoctrinating young men and women in the spirit of diligence and high morality, and that they must fight resolutely against spiritual impoverishment, indifference, and cynicism in the young, and manifestations of vulgar psychology and morality. Indoctrination of the growing generation is a matter of great state importance; it must be dealt with by party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, by business managers, by ideological, educational, cultural, and sports institutions and organizations, and by police agencies.

M. G. Gapurov went on to note that our country attaches great significance to creating a healthy moral microclimate in the cities and towns, and in each labor cell. The urgency of this task was emphasized in a decree adopted 7 years ago by the CPSU Central Committee to intensify the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism. Wherever party organizations worked actively to implement this decree, noticeable results were achieved: Life has become healthier and the moral atmosphere has improved in population centers and production collectives.

At the same time many cities, mainly Ashkhabad, Krasnovodsk, Cheleken, Chardzhou, Mary, Tashauz, and Bayram-Ali, approached this work as if it were a crash campaign, and they consequently failed to eliminate drunkenness and the crimes, absenteeism, and other violations of labor discipline associated with it. Violations are occurring in the sale of hard liquor, production of beer, juices, ice cream, mineral water, and fruit drinks is increasing too slowly, and the network of enterprises selling such items is slow in its development. Commissions fighting against drunkenness and alcoholism are not working effectively enough. They are not uniting the efforts of state agencies and public organizations well in this matter.

The party committees, executive committees of local councils of peoples deputies, ministries, departments, and administrative agencies have been

given the task of implementing more-effective measures to prevent drunkenness and abuse of narcotics, to intensify public and legal influences against drunkards and addicts, to attain strict compliance with the rules for selling alcoholic beverages, and to broaden the network of narcological institutions, to include at enterprises. Antialcohol propaganda must be waged more actively and persuasively, and it should be made more vigorous and effective.

Certain rayons--Bakhardenksiy, Kirovskiy, Tedzhenskiy, Kara-Kalinskiy, Khodzhabasskiy, Kalininskiy, Bayram-Aliyskiy, Kushkinskiy, and Maryyskiy--are not active or consistent enough in their fight against the vestiges of the past, they fail to account for social and economic changes occurring in the countryside, and they are not introducing new Soviet customs and rituals into the lives of the laborers vigorously enough.

The speaker went on to say that today as never before, we need to see, at all administrative levels, further reinforcement of legality in business relationships, a decisive fight against transgressions upon socialist property, and elimination of mismanagement, wastefulness, imputations, and eyewash. The 25th CPSU Congress and the July and November (1978) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee turned their attention to the need for considerably strengthening order and discipline, economization, and thrifty consumption of all that is created through the labor of the people. This premise is enacted as law in the USSR Constitution and in the Turkmen SSR Constitution.

Unfortunatly the executives of some ministries and departments, mainly of trade, light, food, and meat and dairy industry, of construction, and of construction materials industry, and executives of the Turkmen SSR union of consumers societies and the Turkmen SSR fruit and vegetable industry are still displaying carelessness; they are not doing enough to fulfill the party's and government's instructions on eliminating all causes and conditions promoting misappropriation, waste, and mismanagement. Intradepartmental control is poorly organized, and inspections and inventories are often conducted superficially without revealing the true state of affairs. We still encounter the censured practice of placing individuals who had formerly been convicted of crimes and who warrant mistrust in positions of material responsibility.

Little is still being done in the fight against petty misappropriations, against violations of the rules of Soviet trade, and against speculation and bribery. Idleness of transportation, losses of electric power and fuel, and fires cause a great deal of harm to the national economy. There are serious shortcomings in the fight against mismanagement, production of poor quality products, violations of planning and production discipline, misappropriation, and other distortions of state accountability.

On losing their sense of responsibility for their work, some executives assume the road of falsifying records, undeservedly claiming excellence and

receiving illegal bonuses. Local party and soviet agencies are often conciliatory towards cases of eyewash and misappropriations. The labor collectives, trade union organizations, and organs of peoples control are not active enough in the fight against violations of state discipline. Adequate coordination in the actions of administrative agencies and committees of peoples control is not always insured, and surveillance over compliance with business law needs improvement.

The oblast, city, and rayon party committees, the executive committees of the councils of peoples deputies, the Turkmen SSR Committee of Peoples Control, the ministries and departments and the police agencies have been asked to implement additional steps to strengthen state work discipline.

Actions contrary to the interests of the state, manifesting themselves as misappropriations and eyewash, are incompatible with the socialist principles of business management. These actions distort the real state of affairs, make it difficult to correctly plan the national economy, and hinder sensible distribution of materials, manpower, and financial resources. All of this has a corrupting influence on personnel, reducing their responsibility for their work. Those responsible for these and other similar actions must be made strictly answerable to the party and state, and their punishments should go as far as expulsion from the party, dismissal from the posts they occupy, and initiation of court proceedings.

Uprooting crime, eliminating criminality, and eradicating all of its causes are program tasks of the party. If we are to complete them successfully, all party, soviet, and social organizations must exert effort every day, but internal affairs agencies, procurator's offices, judges, and the courts bear special responsibility for this, since they are called upon to stand guard over Soviet legality, the interests of the society and the rights of Soviet citizens.

The party and government highly value the difficult but honorable labor of the workers of these agencies, manifesting constant concern for manning them with trained personnel and improving the material status and the cultural and personal conditions of the workers of these agencies.

About 70 percent of the new employees of internal affairs agencies in our republic are placed under the guidance of labor collectives and the party and Komsomol organizations. Today, about 80 percent of the executive staff has a higher and secondary special education. The qualitative composition of personnel in other law enforcement agencies has improved.

Steps have been taken to improve the structure of control over internal affairs agencies. The city and oblast administrations in the republic's capital have been combined into a single Internal Affairs Administration of the Ashkhabadskaya Oblast and Ashkhabad City Executive Committees. This has made it possible to reduce the administrative staff, strengthen the

principal services at the rayon level, raise work discipline, and improve analytical work.

As a result of these and other measures the work style and methods of law enforcements agencies are now exhibiting positive trends. They now react better to changes in the operational situation, and they have achieved greater coordination in their actions.

None the less the republic's law enforcement agencies are still not completing their tasks with high enough effectiveness and quality. They are utilizing far from all of the possibilities and rights at their disposal to strengthen socialist legality and order, and to prevent, halt, and reveal crimes in time.

Efficiency and high professionalism are not always displayed by the personnel in their investigations of crimes, and the advanced techniques and methods and scientific-technical resources are not being utilized with sufficient effectiveness.

Prevention of crimes against the life and health of people demands special attention from law enforcement agencies. These crimes are associated in most cases with drunkenness, family fights, shortcomings in organization of sensible leisure pursuits, and omissions in educational work where the laborers live. All of this requires that we raise the role and responsibility of section police inspectors and broaden their ties with the people.

One of the reserves for strengthening law and order is that of reeducating criminals, which requires that we make further improvements in the activities of corrective labor institutions, strengthen legality within them, and intensify political indoctrination among the convicts. Some cities and rayons do not always take the necessary steps to find suitable employment for persons released from prison, and they violate the requirements of the law concerning maintenance of administrative surveillance by police over recidivists.

Surveillance over the behavior of individuals with suspended sentences and persons out on parole at their places of residence requires further intensification. The work of reeducating them, finding suitable employment for them, and placing their personal affairs in order must be improved.

One important means for preventing the causes and conditions of crime is that of fighting parasitism and vagrancy, which fails to maintain a constant, purposeful, and aggressive nature everywhere. There are many parasites and persons living without income in Ashkhabad, which has a negative influence on the operational situation in the capital as well as in the republic as a whole. Police agencies and local councils of peoples deputies are called upon to promptly reveal persons avoiding socially useful labor, find

employment for them, and assign them to collectives. They must implement measures of influence foreseen by law against those who stubbornly avoid work.

The speaker analyzed the progress in the fight against embezzlement of socialist property and speculation, he revealed the activities of the state motor vehicle inspection and the republic's internal affairs agencies, he described the shortcomings and omissions in their work, and he defined the tasks implied by the CPSU Central Committee's 2 August 1969 decree.

M. G. Gapurov went on to discuss the activities of procurator agencies, noting that the republic procurator's office and the oblast, city, and rayon procurators do not always make sure that investigations of criminal cases are comprehensive, objective, and complete. Many cases are still being returned for additional investigation. Cases of red tape and violations of the constitutional rights of citizens still occur. There are serious shortcomings in procurator surveillance over investigatory practices applied to cases of poor production, mismanagement, misappropriations, abuses, bribery, and embezzlement. The procurator agencies are not reacting well enough or quickly enough to violations of the laws on protection of socialist property.

The Turkmen SSR Procurator's Office and the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs do not always critically evaluate the results of their work, and they are slow in eliminating the shortcomings in the activities of subordinate agencies.

The Turkmen SSR Ministry of Justice and its local agencies are also slow in eliminating the shortcomings and omissions in their practical activities. The peoples and oblast courts do not always examine criminal and civil cases in a timely manner, they make mistakes in their sentences, making their punishments unjustifiably soft, and they do not show enough concern for raising the cultural and professional level and the educational and preventive significance of court proceedings. Compensation for material harm is low. Legal propaganda and methodological guidance to legal work in the national economy require further improvement.

The speaker turned special attention to the selection, placement, and indoctrination of the personnel of internal affairs, procurator, justice, and court agencies, he revealed the shortcomings and omissions, and he noted violations of discipline, legality, and official duties on the part of certain colleagues of the law enforcement agencies. M. G. Gapurov went on to say that the permanent staffs of most law enforcement agencies play a great role in improving the content and methods of the work of these agencies; they must deal daily with the problems of increasing the responsibility of the workers for their assigned areas, they must strengthen discipline, they must improve occupational training, they must select the workers thoughtfully and purposefully, and they must show some concern for

creating an operational reserve of personnel. The role of political indoctrinators is still weak in regard to strengthening discipline and indoctrinating the personnel of internal affairs agencies. They often limit themselves to various sorts of general measures, doing little individual work with the personnel, often incompetently. Political workers must be utilized more effectively as a means for intensifying moral indoctrination of the personnel and creating, in the service and subdivision collectives, a favorable climate and an atmosphere adherence to principles and high mutual exactingness.

The activities of the party organizations of law enforcement agencies must be more purposeful and principled. They must make fuller use of the rights, established by the CPSU Charter, of controlling the activities of law enforcement staffs aimed at implementing party and government directives, they must see that a party work style is introduced into all units, and they must indoctrinate their workers in the spirit of faultless performance of their official duties, critical evaluation of the results of their work, strictest observance of legality, high political alertness, and intolerance of shortcomings.

The party, indicated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, awaits from these organs "even more initiative, adherence to principles, and an uncompromising stance in the fight against all violations of Soviet law and order."

According to the 2 August 1979 decree of the CPSU Central Committee the party committees are obligated to intensify their control over the work of police agencies, take steps to man them with trained personnel, constantly concerning themselves with broadening their ties with the public and creating an atmosphere of support about them, and display concern over creating the conditions they need for performing their official duties and spending their leisure time.

A large part of the CPSU Central Committee decree is devoted to ideological institutions, newspaper and journal editorial boards, the Znaniye Society and creative unions. These are called upon to improve their publicity on the fight against crime, drunkenness, parasitism, and money grubbing, to concretely and persuasively reveal the antisocial essence of these phenomena, and to systematically publicize positive examples of the participation of collectives and the society in maintenance of law and order, and the selfless labor of law enforcement workers aimed at protecting the interests of the state and the rights of citizens against crime.

Unfortunately our writers, poets, composers, and other creative workers are still devoting little attention to these problems. And yet our practical experience contains positive examples of the protection of law and order, examples of an honorable, exemplary, and selfless attitude of policemen and detachment workers toward their official and social duties. Such examples must be publicized in a highly artistic, interesting, graphic, comprehensible, and memorable form. Closer ties must be maintained with

agencies of the procurator's office, the ministries of internal affairs and justice, and the courts in relation to legal and moral indoctrination of the laborers, especially the young.

Our writers have an especially honorable and responsible mission in this regard. This was emphasized quite definitely at an all-union scientific-practical conference held this week in Tashkent. This conference was organized by the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and the USSR Writers Union, and it was devoted to illumination of moral and legal problems in artistic literature. Writers and all creative workers of the Turkmen SSR must make their substantial contribution to development of the communist ideals of the republic's laborers, their high morality, an active life position, and unshakable conviction in the grandness of our goals.

M. G. Gapurov went on to say that an integrated approach must be taken to strengthening socialist legality and order, and to crime prevention. This work must be conducted constantly and purposefully. It must be intertwined intimately with educational, organizational, and business activities, and with improvement of the work of schools, institutions of higher education, secondary special and vocational-technical training institutions, labor collectives, and the entire system for ideological influence upon the people. The oblast, city, and rayon party committees were asked to implement additional measures aimed at effectively unifying the efforts exerted in behalf of strengthening legality and order by all party organizations, councils of peoples deputies, trade union, Komsomol, and business organizations, labor collectives, ideological and educational institutions, law enforcement agencies, volunteer peoples detachments, comrades courts, public police stations, and other public agencies.

As was emphasized by the 25th CPSU Congress, the fight against antisocial manifestations must make full use of the opinion of the labor collective, the critical power of the press, methods of persuasion, and the force of law, turning special attention to broad, daily crime prevention, to actively shaping a socialist awareness of the law in each citizen, and to implementing decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Turkmen SSR Communist Party, local decisions, and the norms of Soviet law concerning these problems.

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REGIONAL

VOSS ADDRESSES LATVIAN LIVESTOCK BREEDERS CONFERENCE

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 21 Nov 79 pp 1-2

[Excerpts from a speech by A. E. Voss, First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Latvia: "The Urgent Tasks of Livestock Breeders"]

[Text] On 20 November a conference of livestock specialists of the Latvian SSR which was organized by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and the republic's Council of Ministers took place in Riga. The conference was participated in by advanced public animal husbandry workers from all of the areas of our republic and by scientists, specialists, responsible party, government, trade union, and komsomol workers, the heads of ministries and departments, the first secretaries of party raykoms, and the deputy chairman of the rayispolkoms -- chiefs of agricultural administrations.

The conference was devoted to a discussion of the tasks of the republic's animal husbandry specialists in increasing the production of meat, milk, and other animal husbandry products during the current winter in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the July (1978) Plenum of the CC CPSU and the 12th Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Latvia.

The conference was opened by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR Yu. Ya. Ruben.

To the accompaniment of stormy applause from those present an honorary conference presidium consisting of the politburo of the CC CPSU headed by the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was unanimously elected.

The member of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Latvia A. E. Voss delivered a report.

He said that the Soviet people were completing the fourth year of the 10th Five Year Plan, still another year of shock labor to carry out the

historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress in an atmosphere of great labor and political enthusiasm. A great deal has been accomplished during this year. In most of the branches of the economy an increase in the production of the most important types of output has been achieved. Work to improve output quality is being carried out on a growing scale.

Socialist competition to increase production efficiency and improve the quality of work is growing wider with each passing day. Last October's watch gave it additional energy and enriched it with valuable experience. Many right-flank competitions completed their personal five-year assignments during the pre-holiday days. Following their example, thousands upon thousands of workers in our country and republic intend to reach this goal by the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth.

Our rural workers are making a large contribution to our people's struggle to carry out the assignments of the five-year plan. The Communist Party, the Soviet government, and the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally are showing constant concern for further progress by our agriculture and for its comprehensive intensification. The decisions of the July (1978) Plenum of the CC CPSU which confirmed an overall program for the development of the productive forces of our village and defined the concrete ways of carrying it out were a vivid expression of this concern. Today we can say without exaggeration that the concerns of the village have become genuinely public and state concerns.

This is being felt every day by the agriculture of our republic also which has become characterized by a consistent and steady strengthening of its material and technical base and, on this basis, an increase in production and an improvement of the working and living conditions of our rural inhabitants.

Having perceived the decisions of the July (1978) Plenum of the CC CPSU and the statements of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev as a fighting program of action to increase the production of agricultural output, the workers of our agriculture and all of the workers of Soviet Latvia are working selflessly to fulfill the plans and socialist commitments of the fourth year of the five-year plan. Persistently overcoming the consequences of the natural calamity of last year and the difficulties of last summer, our kolkhozes and sovkhoses carried out the harvest in an organized manner and overfulfilled their plans for the sale of potatoes and fruits and vegetables to the state. The agricultural workers of Rīzshkiy, Ventspilskiy, Limbāzshkiy, and Valmieriski rayons have fully met their obligations to the state for all types of procurements of cropping output. This year our herds of cattle and swine and flocks of poultry have increased. In the republic as a whole the agricultural field work has been completed more rapidly, the plan for the sowing of winter crops has

been overfulfilled, and the fall plowing has been practically completed. In other words, a good basis has been laid for next year's harvest.

At the same time, we are clearly aware of the necessity for a further comprehensive development of agriculture and, first of all, for an increase in the production of animal husbandry output so as to provide for the steady rise in the standard of living of our people.

As is known, the coming year of 1980 is full of great political events in the life of our country and of our republic. It is the year of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Latvia, and the year of elections to the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR and to the republic's local Soviets. It is the lofty civic duty of everyone to come to these important dates with new successes in his work.

The state of affairs in the republic's agriculture and the tasks connected with a further development of our animal husbandry for 1979-1980, A. E. Voss continued, were defined in March of this year at the 12th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia. Today it seems useful to us to summarize some of the results of the work which has been done during the past period and to work out a general plan of action for such a responsible period as the wintering of livestock which has already begun. The results of the concluding year of the five-year plan will depend to a large extent upon how we carry it out.

All of you know that the 12th Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Latvia devoted especial attention to an accelerated development of swine breeding as the branch of meat animal husbandry which brings the fastest results. The decisions of the Plenum found ardent support in all of the rayons, on all farms, and among our livestock section specialists and workers. Not only our agricultural workers are taking part in carrying out the decisions of the Plenum. The necessary material and technical resources and the capacities of the construction organizations of almost all of the ministries and departments of the republic were found and were directed for the additional construction of swine breeding barns. A large amount of work has been done on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses to increase swine herds and to obtain additional young pigs. In a brief period an additional 83,800 single-farrowing sows were selected and 40 percent more sows and young pigs were covered than last year. As a result, as of 1 November, the republic had 1,470,000 swine, which is 14 percent more than on the same date last year. In individual rayons, for example, in Aluksnenskiy, Balvskiy, Valmiyerskiy, Kuldgingaskiy, Orgskiy, and Tsesisskiy the results are even better. The swine herds there in the public sector have increased by 20 to 30 percent over last year.

Behind these figures there stands a large amount of work by the workers of our swine breeding sections and by our farm specialists, leaders, and party organization secretaries.

The expansion of our kolkhoz and sovkhos swine sections has made it possible to increase the sale of piglets to the population. If you recall, a decree of the CC of the Communist Party of Latvia stipulated that in 1979 260,000 piglets, or 6,000 more than last year, be sold from the public sector to individual farms. By 1 November 342,000 were sold. In other words, the annual assignment has been overfulfilled.

In and of itself this is not bad. But it is not bad on condition that the kolkhozes and sovkhoses leave in the public sector an amount of piglets which ensures the rapid and stable growth of our swine herd. In certain rayons of our republic this is not being achieved. In those places, in essence, there is a squandering of kolkhoz and sovkhos young swine, which is causing considerable damage to the rapid development of public swine breeding and to the successful fulfillment of the measures mapped out by the 12th Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Latvia. Here is some data. During October of this year the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses received 35,000 more young swine than during the corresponding period of last year. It would seem that this is not bad. But at the same time, almost as many more young swine were sold on the side than last year. As a result, on the farms of many rayons on 1 November there were fewer swine than on 1 October. Let us take, for example, Stukchinskiy Rayon. On the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of this rayon on 1 November the swine herd was smaller than last year. This is the only rayon in the republic which has, if one can put it this way, a negative swine herd balance. Nevertheless, in ten months 1.5 times more young swine than last year were sold here on the side and, in essence, squandered.

Examples of this kind of mismanagement and of this kind of irresponsible attitude toward the fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Latvia can also be found in other rayons of the republic. This is happening chiefly because the leaders, party organization secretaries, and specialists of such farms, instead of taking exhaustive measures to eliminate certain difficulties which have been created in maintaining and raising young swine, have taken an easier path -- their mass sale. The republic's Ministry of Agriculture and individual party raykoms and rayispolkoms have not been up to the mark in this matter. They are not carrying out the necessary control, are showing indulgence for such facts, and are not giving them a principled evaluation.

After analyzing the state of affairs in swine breeding the bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Latvia has called the attention of the ministry to the impermissibility of squandering young swine and to the impermissibility of decreasing swine herds on the republic's kolkhozes

and sovkhoses. It has bound the Ministry of Agriculture, the party raykoms and rayispolkoms, and the kolkhoses and sovkhoses to ensure the safekeeping of young swine, especially those obtained during the fall period, and the placing of sows and their young in heated barns. We have all of the necessary conditions and possibilities for this. As of 1 November 155,000 swine stalls were put into operation on the republic's kolkhoses and sovkhoses as additional and basic construction. Of the 351 stipulated by the decisions of the 12th Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Latvia, 208 swine barns of the simplified type have already been built. The construction of the remaining ones is supposed to be completed by the end of the year. Today it is once again necessary to emphasize that it is the duty of all ministries and departments which perform the construction of swine barns to deliver them to the kolkhoses and sovkhoses as quickly as possible.

While speaking about an increase in our swine herd and housing for it, we can not for a minute forget about another very important problem. We mean feed. This year the republic's farms received 17.7 quintals of grain per hectare although 22.5 quintals had been planned. Its gross harvest came to 1,114,000 tons, or 61 percent of the plan. For this reason, farms will only be able to assign 231,000 tons of grain of their own production for feed purposes. But this year we gathered quite a good potato harvest -- 134 quintals per hectare. This has made it possible to fulfill the plan for the sale of potatoes to the state, to lay aside sufficient seeds, and to leave 180,000 tons for livestock feed, which is 105,000 tons more than was used during the last wintering period.

The farms have prepared 39,500 tons more of grass meal and chopped straw and 92,000 more of food roots. Twenty-four thousand tons of combined silage has been laid aside especially for swine. By actively and persistently working on the accumulation of various types of feed and by making efficient use of them, it is possible to substantially compensate for swine breeding's need for concentrated feeds.

I will cite an example. Recently I was at the "Brivays Tsel'sh" kolkhoz in Dobel'skiy Rayon which is a large swine breeding farm. Since it does not have sufficient concentrates of its own production, it was entirely correctly decided here to make wider use of potatoes for feeding swine. Since the farm does not grow them, the mass purchase of potatoes from its own kolkhoz workers was organized in good time. In this way 110 tons of potatoes were procured here for livestock feed. Good use is being made of them to feed sows. I think that it would be useful if the chairman of the farm, Comrade Erik Teodorovich Kalazhs, speaks today at our conference and tells us about his work experience.

Or take the question of the use of food wastes. On the "Saulgozhi" section of the kolkhoz imeni Imant Sudmalis in Liyepayskiy Rayon where Mikel'

Mikel'yevich Bumbulis works they received very high average annual additional weights for swine which are being fattened — 873 grams. Good preparation of feed which involves the use of a large quantity of food wastes is a guarantee of success. This year 980 swine with an average weight of 102 kilograms have already been sold to the state from this section. At the present time there are still 500 swine which are being fattened.

This is good experience. It should be adopted by our suburban farms and, first of all, by the "Ulbroka" Sovkhoz.

The Ministry of Agriculture has to spread the experience which has been gained on using succulent feeds and food wastes for swine feed everywhere.

We also have to make good and judicious use of the great assistance which is being given to us by the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers with supplies of concentrated feeds. It also has to be kept in mind that farms will receive combined feeds for the flax output, grassmeal, sugar beet, and perennial grass seeds that they sell. So that, Comrades, our rapidly growing herds of swine will not remain without feed. It follows from this that not a single rayon and not a single farm must allow a decrease in swine herds and the squandering of young swine. We are not concealing the fact that our feed balance is strained. For this reason, all the feed at hand and all of our reserves and possibilities have to be used efficiently and carefully.

Recently the republic newspapers published a decree by the buro of the CC of the Communist Party of Latvia in which the work being done on these matters by the Daugavpilsskiy Raykom was approved. We have sent the measures which were made up in this raykom to all of the rural raykoms. Such measures have to be adopted in every rayon and on every farm.

Today I would like once again to emphasize the importance of buying potatoes for feed purposes from the population. The example of Valmiyerskiy Rayon where more than a thousand tons of potatoes have been bought and of Kraslavskiye Rayon which has already succeeded in buying around 1,000 tons is instructive in this respect. In a word, all of the sources which provide feed that is suitable for swine have to be used. Here everybody has to show socialist enterprisingness, and entrepreneurial concern, and initiative.

A. E. Voss said further that the recent state of affairs in dairy husbandry is giving rise to great concern in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia and in the republic's government. It is known that the highest milk yields were obtained in our republic in 1977 -- 3,151 kilograms per cow. However, last year they decreased by 237 kilograms. We understand

that last year was the year of a natural calamity. An insufficient amount of feed was prepared for the wintering period and its quality was not good.

Now, let us take this year. As of 1 November the average milk yield per cow on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses came to 2,464 kilograms, which is 135 kilograms less than last year. Why this decrease? After all, there was sufficient green feed during the summer, with the exception of the farms of the north-eastern rayons. During the pasturing period the livestock was well supplied with concentrates as never before. However, the decrease in milk yields occurred throughout all the summer months. This cannot be explained by anything else than shortcomings of an organizational character, and sometimes by the direct irresponsibility of the leaders and specialists of many kolkhozes and sovkhoses, of party organization secretaries, and by a complete lack in them of elementary executive discipline.

Such an unzealous attitude toward their work has an especially painful effect during the responsible period of livestock wintering. Individual leaders attempt to conceal their idleness and their unconscientious attitude toward the performance of their responsibilities by talking about the alleged insufficient amount of feed during the winter period. However, this is far from being the truth. The wintering of livestock has only just begun, but in the republic there are already farms where only a little more than 2 kilograms of milk per day is now being taken per cow. For example, on the sovkhos "Vetsumi" in Balvskiy Rayon they are getting 2.7 kilograms, on the sovkhos "Berzini" in Kraslavskiy Rayon -- 2.6, and on the sovkhos "Keypene" in Orgskiy Rayon -- 2.6 kilograms. It is absolutely obvious that there is no elementary order on these farms, no feeling of responsibility for one's work sector.

The party raykoms and rayispolkoms and the Ministry of Agriculture have to undertake serious work to bring the proper order to lagging kolkhozes and sovkhoses and they must without delay plan and carry out all of the necessary measures to eliminate the shortcomings and to improve the state of affairs. The achievements of the best farms and livestock sections and of our numerous advanced workers of animal husbandry have to serve as the orientation point here. Working under the same conditions as lagging farms, they are showing very clearly what great potentialities exist on all of the republic's sovkhoses and kolkhozes for increasing the productivity of our cows and increasing the production of milk.

Substantial losses in the production of milk are occurring on account of the barrenness of the female herd, A. E. Voss continued. Despite the fact that a special service has been created in the republic to fight against sterility in agricultural animals and that we have a large detachment of

veterinarians who are supposed to accomplish the task of decreasing the barrenness of cows on our kolkhozes and sovkhoses, there has been no appreciable success in this work. Suffice it to recall that during ten months of this year the average production of calves in the republic per 100 cows which existed at the beginning of the year came to 69 head compared to 70 in 1978. This indicator is even lower on the farms of Yelgavskiy, Ludzenskiy, Aluksnenskiy, Limbzhskiy, and Rezeknenskiy rayons. With results like this you cannot achieve much. We can no longer tolerate them.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the party raykoms, and the ispolkoms of the rayon Soviets have to be very strict in demanding from farm leaders and specialists and from all veterinarian specialists completely different and more concrete and fruitful work in the fight against barrenness in cows.

There are also a large number of other reasons for the failure to fulfill the assignments for the production and the procurement of milk to which we cannot but call the attention of the conference participants today. One of them is the insufficient growth rate of the herd of milk cows. During the four years of the 10th Five-Year Plan it came to only 4.8 percent on the republic's farms. As of 1 November 1979 there were 413,500 milk cows on our kolkhozes and sovkhoses, which is only 2 percent more than on the same date last year.

During the last four years the number of cows on the farms of Ludzenskiy Rayon decreased by 2.9 percent, while on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Balvskiy Rayon the decrease was 1.2 percent.

Everyone knows very well that the dairy herd represents the basic value of a kolkhoz or sovkhos. At the same time, on many farms due to poor feeding and maintenance conditions and also to unsatisfactory care every year there occurs a mass loss of cows from the herd, and farm leaders and specialists carelessly sign and approve documents categorizing them as defective, without going into the reasons for the sickness or loss of productivity of the animals. As a result of this kind of, let us say it frankly, unserious attitude toward the milk herd on the "Komyaunetis" kolkhoz in Stukchinskiy Rayon the cow herd decreased by 12 percent compared to last year, on the "Yaunays Darbs" kolkhoz in Madonskiy Rayon -- by 10 percent, and on the "Krish'yanis" kolkhoz in Balvskiy Rayon it decreased by 13 percent. It is time to put an end to this kind of irresponsible classification of livestock as defective.

The assignment for the productive cow herd which was established by the 12th Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Latvia has to be fulfilled in each rayon and on every farm.

The poor attitude toward the safekeeping of cows is not only holding back the growth of the herd and an increase in the production of milk and beef, but is at the same time causing great economic damage to farms.

With the rapid renewal of a herd the correct raising of young stock becomes especially important. Having a good understanding of this, many of the republic's farms have for a number of years now been assigning first-class calves for the replenishment of the dairy herd. As a result of the good raising of replacement calves, on the kolkhozes "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" in Preyl'skiy Rayon, "Dzirkstele" in Tukumskiy Rayon, "Ledurga" in Limbzhskiy Rayon and a number of others the milk yields from new milk cows during the first lactation comes to more than 3,400-3,600 kilograms. Such good management undoubtedly creates confidence in the high productivity of the entire milk herd.

Unfortunately, there are other facts which show that on many farms the raising of young replacement stock is not given the necessary attention. On the sovkhoses "Vilyaka," "Komunars," "Irlava," and "Nereta" and on the kolkhozes "Dzintars" of Kuldigskiy Rayon and "Gaysma" of Valmiyerskiy Rayon and on a number of others replacement calves are raised under poor feeding and maintenance conditions. As a result, first milkers with an annual yield of 1600 to 1900 kilograms are obtained. This is a faulty practice and it is necessary to put an end to it as quickly as possible.

The transference of animal husbandry to an industrial basis demands that the complement of dairy complexes be made up of first milkers which are adapted to the new technology of production. For this reason, it is necessary to accelerate the work to create in every rayon specialized farms for the raising of replacement calves and non-calving young cows for complexes and large dairy sections.

The introduction of new technologies for the production of milk yields an effect on condition that they are scientifically substantiated and that there is a wide use of the achievements of science and advanced experience. In this connection, the work experience of the farms of L'vovskaya Oblast on the introduction of the flow-line-shop organization of the production of milk merits greater attention, study, and introduction. This experience proves that the shifting of dairy livestock raising to the flow-line-shop system is possible not only on the basis of the new construction of animal husbandry sections and complexes, but also on the basis of the reconstruction of existing premises if they are equipped with modern equipment.

In showing concern for a steady increase in the production of milk animal husbandry workers and farm specialists and leaders have to make a careful analysis of the state of affairs on every kolkhoz and sovkhos and on every

livestock section and plan and carry out concrete measures to increase the productivity of cows so as not only not to permit a decrease in milk yields, but also to ensure a stable increase in them.

First of all, it is necessary to see to it that every kilogram of feed is used with the greatest yield. On all kolkhozes and sovkhoses exact calendar plans for the expenditure of feed which are calculated until the end of the livestock wintering period have to be observed on every livestock section. Especially strict control has to be carried out over the efficient expenditure of concentrated feeds.

In no case may we lose sight of a single question connected with the development of dairy animal husbandry. On the contrary, A. E. Voss emphasized, we are obliged to sharply increase our demands on the situation in this very important branch and, moreover, to increase them literally on all levels.

Dairy animal husbandry is of great importance also because it is an important source for the production of meat. Cattle represent 55 to 56 percent of the total procurements of meat in the republic. This is why the most careful attention has to be directed toward increasing cattle herds and toward increasing their average daily weight additions. According to the results of ten months in 1979 the average daily weight additions of cattle being fattened scarcely exceeded 600 grams, while the average weight of the animals sold to the state came to 399 kilograms, which is 4 kilograms less than last year. During the same period, as the result of the extensive fattening of young cattle our kolkhozes and sovkhoses reduced the production of beef by 13,500 tons.

Yet, we have good examples of conducting meat livestock breeding. This is witnessed if only by the experience of the kolkhoze imeni Ya. Fabritsius in Ventspilsskiy Rayon which delivers to meat combines cattle with an average weight of 497 kilograms and receives an average daily additional weight at fattening of 920 grams. The kolkhoz "Kopsolis" in Valmiyerskiy Rayon ships its meat combine cattle with an average weight of 463 kilograms. The average daily additional weight at fattening here has reached 843 grams. There are approximately the same indicators in the sovkhaz "Progress" in Bauskiy Rayon.

We know that additional weight at fattening depends to a large extent upon feeding. For this reason, our veterinary service has to make up more careful rations for all groups of livestock and organize the differentiated feeding of animals.

Sheep breeding represents a definite proportion in production of meat. The development of this branch is being worked upon in our republic by 153 kolkhozes and sovkhoses and, moreover, from 1,000 to 1500 sheep are

maintained at the larger sections. The process of concentrating sheep breeding is continuing in the republic. However, this year there has been an extremely undesirable tendency toward a decrease in sheep herds in the public sector. On 1 November there were 8,000 less sheep on our kolkhozes and sovkhoses than on the same date last year. The fulfillment of the plan for productive sheep is under a threat. A number of farms in Aluksnenskiy Rayon have reduced the total sheep herd by more than 1,000 head compared with the plan, while the kolkhoz "Komunars" in Gulbenskiy Rayon has eliminated 145 female sheep. On this kolkhoz the fulfillment of the sheep herd plan is only 70 percent.

Party, government, and economic agencies have to take the appropriate measures so as to prevent a further decrease in the sheep population and to fulfill the established population plan.

The reporter went on to say that it was known to the conference participants that the success of any work is in the hands of people, in the hands of our cadres. Today's animal husbandry is a complicated branch and it is not easy to work in it. The attainment of new frontiers is connected here with painstaking and thoughtful labor. For this reason, respect for animal husbandry specialists and a solicitous attitude toward their work has to be at the center of attention of every leader and specialist and of every rural party, trade union, and komsomol organization.

There are quite a few animal husbandry specialists on the republic's farms whose lives and work give rise to a feeling of deep respect and whose successes have been achieved by truly heroic labor. Our party and people place a high value upon the experience and expertise of our animal husbandry specialists. Recently a decree was published by the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers on awarding the 1979 USSR State Prizes for outstanding achievements in work by the advanced workers of the all-union socialist competition. Among others, this lofty title was awarded to Stanislava Yanovna Petrana -- a broiler-raising operator on the experimental demonstration "Kekava" Poultry Factory. During the 10th Five-Year Plan she raised more than 311,000 broilers; in other words, she obtained more than 570 tons of poultry meat. Comrade Petrana has bound herself to fulfill her five-year assignment by 1 May 1980. Other USSR State Prize winners are continuing to labor on the front line -- the machine building foreman of the scientific experimental farm "Sigulda", Gunta Karlovna Vitola, and the swine factory operator at the "Uvara" Kolkhoz in Bauskiy Rayon, Arnol'd Teodorovich Salmin'. They became State Prize winners in past years. Remarkable successes have been achieved by the republic State Prize winner, the machine milking foreman at the Priyekul'skaya Experimental Selection Station Rasma Petrovna Kletniyetse. During the ten months of this year she milked 481 tons of milk from the 140 cows assigned to her, or an average of 3,421 kilograms per cow, and, compared to last year, increased her milk yield by 125 kilograms. In ten months of

this year the milk maids of the "Tervete" Kolkhoz in Dobel'skiy Rayon Yadviga Kazimirovna Yakubovskayte and Inta Karlovna Veynberg received an average of 4,876 and 4,832 kilograms of milk, respectively, per cow, that is, they increased the yield compared to last year by 210 and 358 kilograms. The Hero of Socialist Labor Ayna Yanovna Drymane, a milk maid at the "Pabazhi" Kolkhoz in Rizhskiy Rayon milked an average of 3,972 kilograms from each of the 55 cows assigned to her, increasing her yields by 421 kilograms.

Recently a group of the republic's agricultural workers was awarded the highest awards of the Exhibition of the Achievements of the Economy of the USSR. They received honorary diplomas and prizes -- "Moskvich" automobiles. Among those who were given awards is Irena Semenovna Kharlamova, the head of the "Lukna" swine breeding complex of the Vishskiy sovkhov-tekhnikum. Under her leadership the collective of the complex completely mastered a complex production technology in a brief period of time and achieved remarkable successes. The average daily additional weight of swines being fattened at the "Lukna" complex as a whole comes to more than 600 grams, and the sold weight reaches an average of 110 kilograms. In the ten months of this year 1414 more young swine were obtained here than during the corresponding period of last year. Plans for the production and sale to the state of pork are being successfully fulfilled and a high level of profitability has been obtained.

A link at the complex which is lead by Anna Yanovna Vanaga is already working on its account for the 11th Five-Year Plan. It can boldly be said today that the "Lukna" complex is a real school of advanced experience for all of the republic's swine breeding sections and complexes.

Or, another example. Everybody knows the name of the Hero of Socialist Labor, the Deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Honored Zootechnician of the republic, the team leader of a duck farm on the "Aglona" sovkhov in Preyl'skiy Rayon Monika Al'bertovna Rivare. For many years the collective of the section has been achieving high indicators and has been fulfilling its annual plans for the production and sale to the state of poultry output ahead of schedule; it intends to fulfill its five-year assignment before the end of the year and during the concluding year of the five-year plan to produce more than 1,000 additional tons of duck meat.

A. E. Voss went on to say that the role of rural communists is exceptionally important in implementing the party's agrarian policy and the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the July (1978) Plenum of the CC CPSU to further develop agriculture. At the present time the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhovs have working on them 27,700 members of the CPSU who are united in 560 primary party organizations. There have been created on the kolkhozes and sovkhovs 376 party shop organizations and more than 750 party

groups. Around 3,400 communists and more than 170 party groups are working directly in animal husbandry and on livestock sections and production complexes. This is a great force which has the task of ensuring the absolute fulfillment of the party's positions and of the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to further increase the production of agricultural output and, first of all, the production of milk and meat.

The heart of party work in animal husbandry, as in any other branch of production, is its work on the selection and placement of cadres. It is important that communists and komsomol members capable of ensuring an increase in the production of milk and meat under the new conditions of the concentration of animal husbandry production be assigned for work in animal husbandry and on its sections and, especially, its newly built complexes. Party committees have to show constant concern for having the worker collectives of animal husbandry complexes and sections on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz led by people who not in words, but in fact, are capable of organically combining within themselves 'partiynost' and a profound competence and discipline with initiative and a creative approach to work.

The party raykoms, the party committees, and the primary party organizations of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have to devote greater attention to strengthening party groups and to increasing their role in mobilizing all animal husbandry specialists for the successful fulfillment of planning assignments and socialist commitments and in ensuring the vanguard role of communists. The activization of the work of party groups is one of the most important factors in a further rise in the level of all of the organizational and political work in labor collectives.

Fuller use has to be made of the circumstance that the party groups are closest to the practical work of our communists and workers and possess substantial possibilities for efficiently influencing the state of affairs in a labor collective. They have the task of discovering shortcomings in good time and immediately eliminating them and of mobilizing people for a fuller use of all of the production reserves at every section and every complex. It is essential to increase the role of the party groups in creating harmonious and effective collectives, a healthy microclimate, a good morale atmosphere, a situation of mutual exactingness and comradeliness, and in strengthening labor discipline and increasing the responsibility of every worker for the achievement of high final results by his collective.

One of the central tasks of the raykoms, party committees, and primary party organizations on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is to strengthen the party nucleus in animal husbandry. There needs to be a serious improvement of work on admitting into the party the best kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and, first of all, animal husbandry specialists.

The party raykoms and the primary party organizations of kolkhozes and sovkhoses must first of all place party forces in such a way that there is not a single animal husbandry complex or section which is not covered by effective party influence.

The most important thing, A. E. Voss emphasized, is for the work of all of the elements of party organizations -- party groups, the shop and primary party organizations, and the party committees of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses -- to be directed toward the accomplishment of the most important tasks, namely: an increase in the production of milk, meat, and other products of animal husbandry, the achievement of high final results at every section and every animal husbandry complex, and the absolute fulfillment of planning assignments and socialist commitments by every kolkhoz and sovkhos of the republic. This, in the final analysis, has to be the criterion of the effectiveness of party work in all of our agricultural production collectives.

In conclusion, the reporter said: The most responsible period -- the wintering of livestock -- has now come for the republic's animal husbandry specialists. It is essential to organize an efficient rhythm on every kolkhoz and sovkhos of the entire complex of operations during the winter period in order to increase the production of milk and meat without permitting a decrease in the amount of the sale of animal husbandry output.

The rayon committees, the party committees, and the primary party organizations of the sovkhoses and kolkhozes have to take decisive measures to improve matters in animal husbandry and to carry out the wintering of livestock in a model manner. They have to increase their demands upon cadres and better organize socialist competitions among animal husbandry specialists.

Government agencies and the republic's trade union komsomol organizations have to take more active part in this work.

The last weeks of the fourth year of the five-year plan are in progress. To complete it well, to fulfill all of our plans and commitments, and to lay a solid foundation for the successful finish of the entire five-year plan -- this is our chief and top-priority task. All of our rural workers and all of the workers of our republic have to live now with this concern.

Permit me to express my firm confidence in the fact that the workers of animal husbandry in our republic will apply all of their strength, experience, and knowledge to increase the production of milk, meat, and other foods and to successfully fulfill the tasks which were set by the 25th Congress of our party.

REGIONAL

NATIONAL RUSSIAN BILINGUALISM AND LANGUAGE ASSIMILATION IN ESTONIA

Tallin IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK ESTONSKOY SSR; OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian Vol 28 No 4, 1979 signed to press 28 Aug 79 pp 347-358

[Article by E. Pyall': The Language Used Between Ethnic Groups and Bilingualism (using materials from the Estonian SSR)]

[Text] In connection with the tasks inherent in the further development of the economy, culture and scientific research in the multinational Soviet state, the role of the Russian language as a means for communication among ethnic groups is growing. L. I. Brezhnev speaks of the significance of the Russian language as follows: "A fluent mastery of Russian along with one's native language, voluntarily accepted as a general historical necessity by all Soviet peoples would facilitate the further consolidation of the political, economic and spiritual unity of the Soviet people." (Brezhnev, L. I.: "Lenin's Dream Comes True. Pravda, 1979, 23 May). The selection of Russian is a result not only of the fact that Russian is the language of the largest nation within our country, but also, to a significant extent, of the fact that the national cultures and achievements of more than one hundred nations and ethnic groups are very fully reflected in the Russian language. At present, the study of the Russian language has taken on the characteristics of a mass movement both in our country and abroad.

In a brief discussion of achievements in the study of Russian in the Estonian SSR, it should be noted that in recent years significant changes have taken place in the organization of Russian language instruction in our republic. In the VUZ's new departments have been created devoted to methodology of Russian language instruction, the number of students accepted in the Russian language and literature department has been significantly increased. The Russian language has begun to be taught so as to take full account of its role as a means of communication among ethnic groups. Print, television and radio have begun to give more attention to the issues of teaching and popularization of the Russian language.

The problems of the functioning of the Russian and Estonian languages in the republic and the development of scientific-methodological guidelines for teaching Russian in the schools and VUZ's of the Estonian SSR have been studied by the following scientific-research subdivisions of higher educational institutions and scientific-research institutes:

1. the Russian language department and the Russian language methodology department of the Tartusk State University (22 instructors);
2. the Russian language department and the Russian language methodology department of the Tallin Pedagogic Institute imeni E. Vil'de (TPedI) (18 instructors);

3. the sector of linguistic contacts, Institute of Language and Literature of the Estonian Academy of Science (IYaL) (8 staff members);

4. the language sector of the NII (Scientific Research Institute) of Pedagogy of the Ministry of Education of the Estonian SSR (4 workers).

The listed scientific-research divisions of the VUZ's and NII of the republic are conducting a major and varied program of work devoted to the "Role of the Russian language as a means for communication among ethnic groups in the Estonian SSR." The scientific-research and methodological problems and also the concrete problems of sociological investigations and of the generation of scientifically grounded practical recommendations for the improvement of the functioning of the Russian language in the republic have been divided among these organizations.

In the plan for scientific-research activity of the Russian language department of methodology for the Russian Language of the TGU (Tartus State University) are included problems of bilingualism and the linguistic bases for instruction in the Russian language in Estonian secondary and higher schools. Theoretically based guidelines for the teaching of phonetics, morphology, word-formation, syntax, vocabulary, and phraseology have been worked out for the Russian language in the schools and VUZ's of Estonia. From 1975 to 1978 the department of Russian language (department chairman, prof. M. A. Shelyakin) published 100 papers on issues in the theory and practice of Russian language instruction, began the publication of three series of thematic collections: (1) "Problems of the system of a language and its functioning," (2) "Questions of Russian aspects," (3) "Linguistic semantics and semiotics." In 1978 the second volume of the first series was in press, the second issue has been published; the third and fourth issues are in press for the second series; for the third series the first issue has been published and the second issue is being prepared for publication under the title "The semiotics of oral speech." In addition methodological guidelines for the course in "Modern Russian" have been developed for classroom and correspondence teaching. These guidelines take into account the theoretical principles for teaching Russian in Estonian schools.

The department of Russian language methodology of TGU (chairman A. A. Metsa) is working on the analysis of the linguistic demands made on members of various professional groups. In 1978, they developed the methodology for this work and studied 10 professional groups in the little studied area of Estonian-Russian linguistic interaction. Principles for the selection of grammatical material for Estonian secondary schools have been developed. The problem of determining a lexical, grammatical and communicative minimum requirement for students with different specialities is being solved. The department is solving theoretical problems of methodology in the context of concrete sociological studies.

In the TPedI, five doctoral dissertations are being written on the subject "The role of the Russian language as a means of communication among ethnic groups in the Estonian SSR." The development of the theme is going on under the direction of the interdepartmental problems group, which is headed by the chairman of the Russian language methodology department E. A. Shteynfel'dt. The dissertations will be completed in 1979-80. Through the efforts of the interdepartmental problems group (consisting of 9 people) the main directions to be followed in the teaching of Russian in Estonian schools and VUZ's have been

worked out. The members of the problem group have developed scientifically grounded recommendations which are included in six papers and textbooks, the majority of which have already been published. The results of this cooperative work have been formulated in the thematic collection "The Russian language in the Estonian school" No 6, which in 1978 was printed in "Scholarly Notes of the Tartus State University."

The department of Russian language (chairman L. S. Baykov) jointly with the Russian language methodology department of the TPedI has completed the following work: (1) Initial textbooks for the reworking of the informational contents of speech (for Russian philologists); (2) A curriculum for practical Russian for first and second year courses; (3) Methodological recommendations for a curriculum (on the basis of the communicative direction for teaching); (4) The role of the structure of the problem in the perception and effects of written text (article); (5) Important questions related to the teaching of Russian in Estonian schools as a task of Communist education (collaborative article); (6) a basis for the identification of the levels and units of oral communication in an educational context (article); (7) The role of those who have completed the lessons on the products of speech in spoken communication in an educational context (article in press); (8) The effect of level of classroom spoken communication on the series of lessons on teaching Russian as a foreign language (article in press).

The Russian language methodology sector of the teaching of Russian in the Pedagogy NII of the Estonian SSR (sector head Y. M. Vakhar) in cooperation with the departments of Russian language of the TGU and TPedI are working on the development of the scientific bases for selecting educational material in Russian language in the Estonian school.

In 1973, the IYAL established a sector of linguistic contacts, whose first priority task was the comparative-typological study of Russian and Estonian. However, at the end of 1974 the sector received from the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences, the assignment of compiling Russian-Estonian dictionary differing from existing ones by its emphasis on an active perception of the material, the large number of heading words and the large amount of grammatical information. The linguistic contact sector (headed by X. D. Leemets) has sent the first part of the manuscript to the publisher. The total size of the dictionary will be 200 author's pages (1 auth. pg = 40,000 ens); the work will be finished in 1980. As a supplement to the above, the sector sent to press in 1978 an "Estonian-Russian Students' Dictionary" consisting of 50 author's pages and a "Russian-Estonian Students' Dictionary" of 34 author's pages. Work is being conducted on the compilation of a Dictionary/ Handbook of Russian" containing the fundamentals of grammar and a partial Russian vocabulary. After the completion of this work the sector will continue the comparative/typological study of the functioning of the lexical and semantic structure of Russian and Estonian as bilinguals.

The scientific research institutions of the Estonian SSR have had significant experience in the study of questions of Russian-Estonian terminology. This work has, from year to year, become more and more intensive in connection with the development of the economy of the republic and the necessity for raising the level of mastery of Russian on the part of the adult population of Estonia.

The scientific forces of the IYal have taken part in the preparation of 38 Russian-Estonian terminological dictionaries (totalling 220,000 terms). In 1978, a Russian-Estonian mathematical dictionary was published. A Russian-Estonian dictionary of terms for jobs and professions, of 40 author's pages, containing approximately ten thousand Russian and Estonian words is now in press. On the whole, work on the organization of Russian-Estonian terminology is being conducted in the Terminology and Linguistic Culture Sector (Sector head P. V. Kull') in close collaboration with the Interdepartmental Terminological Commission of the Estonian SSR (chairman, corresponding member of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, A. Kh. Kasl., secretary, P. V. Kull'). In the IYal plan for 1977-1980 it is stipulated that a linguistic development of terminological standards will take place for various industries of the republic's economy.

In 1977, the Department of Social Sciences of the Estonian Academy of Sciences created a council for the coordination of Scientific Work on Problems Related to the Russian Language in the Estonian SSR. The fundamental tasks facing the council (1) the coordination of scientific research and methodological developments in the Republic which are directed at problems of the functioning of the Russian language in the republic (including principles to be followed to improve the cultural level of national and Russian speech in bilinguals); (2) the coordination (jointly with the Republic coordination Council for Sociological Research) of the conducting of concrete sociological studies of the actual level of knowledge of Russian in the Republic; (3) the coordination of work in the area of the creation of a complex and consistent system of instruction in all forms of speech activity for all levels of mastery of Russian and, on this basis, the creation of scientifically grounded practical recommendations for the improvement of the functioning of the Russian language in the republic and of the relevant syllabi, text-books and other educational materials; (4) the coordination of work with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Estonian SSR, TGU and TPedI toward the improvement of the training of Russian instructors for primary, secondary and higher schools and also work toward the improvement of the teaching process.

At the end of 1977 the Council developed a "Consolidated Plan for Scientific Research and Methodological Work on the Theme: The Role of the Russian Language as a means for communication among ethnic groups in the Estonian SSR." The Plan Enumerates 67 Studies Intended for the Period 1978-82. The total extent of this work will be about 800 author's pages. There is no need to recapitulate every study designated in the plan. One can merely say that more than a few studies are being conducted in our republic on the problems of the functioning of the Russian language. Until now they have been conducted haphazardly and coordination has been weak. This shortcoming has now been corrected, however, the current consolidated plan of coordinated studies has disclosed shortcomings existing in this work, weak spots have been revealed. In this plan there are still few generalized studies which would be based on concrete sociological studies about the actual state of knowledge of Russian in the republic, as there have been extremely few of such sociological studies performed in recent years. In the consolidated plan there are only 6 studies like this and these are mainly being performed by the TGU Methodology of the Russian Language department (by students) and the Methodology for Teaching

Russian sector of the NII of Pedagogy. One of these studies is being performed by the sociology sector of the Historical Institute of the Estonian Academy of Sciences (leader; E. E. Rannik), and it is devoted to the more general (and, from our point of view, more important) issue of the study of the development of the Soviet way of life among the people of the republic. The study also makes provision for the investigation of the issues of the functioning of the Russian language among various strata of the population of the republic.

Now it is clear that the plan which has been developed and accepted must be perfected and supplemented every year with new themes which will attract the young work forces graduating from our VUZ's to this work. The accomplishment of all this has already been begun. In 1979 work will be performed toward the elaboration and improvement of the initial plan for the Coordination Council, where major attention will be paid to the development of the theoretical fundamentals of the teaching of Russian and to broader and more complex sociological studies.

The characteristic feature of the linguistic life of Soviet society is the co-existence of all the national languages of the Soviet Union. This co-existence gives rise to bilingualism as a historically necessary and progressive phenomenon. The development of bilingualism in our country has been predetermined by the socialist social structure, which provides for the free development of all the languages of the ethnic groups of the USSR. At the same time there has also been a broadening of the communicative functions of the Russian language as the most convenient means for communication between ethnic groups.

As socialism is being built in the Soviet Union from day to day the contacts and collaboration among the ethnic groups and peoples of our country have become stronger. As a result of this many different forms of bilingualism have developed. Among these, the combination of the Russian language with the language of the native population of a republic is widespread. Under the conditions of legal equality of languages the major portion of the non-Russian population of our republics attempts to master Russian, since they see it as a necessity of life. One may assert with full confidence that the mainstream direction of the development of linguistic processes in our country is the interaction of the Russian language with the languages of the many other ethnic groups of our nation.

The widespread character of bilingualism manifests itself not only in the adoption of native populations of the Russian language, but also in the fact that Russians themselves have learned the languages of those peoples among whom they live. As data from the 1970 census shows, the second language in the process of development of bilingualism is most often Russian. This language in the Estonian SSR, according to the census, has been mastered as a second language by 27.6% of the Estonians--the native population of the republic. This is significantly higher than the comparable all union figure (17.3%). At the same time, of all the Russians, living at the time of the census in the Republic (334,620 people) 12.6% had mastered Estonian as a second language. This is also higher than the comparable all-union figure (3%). The practical experiences of our lives shows that bilingualism in

many republics, especially in those where the ethnic group for which the republic is named comprises a majority of the population, becomes, to one or another degree, bilateral or mutual. If the native population of the republic voluntarily adopts Russian as the language for communication between ethnic groups, then a large number of Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians and members of other ethnic groups who live in the given republic for a long period, master the language of the native population of the republic.

According to the 1970 census, 6.1% (about 14.8 million people) of the population of the Soviet Union considered a language other than the one of their ethnic group to be their native language. It is also true that 41.9 million named Russian as a second language in which they are fluent; 4.2% of the population or approximately 10 million people use as a second language one of the languages of the peoples of the USSR (aside from Russian). Thus 66.7 million people (or 27.6% of the population of the Soviet Union) are involved in one or another form of bilingualism. In the Estonian SSR, according to the 1970 census data, 58,132 or 4.1% of the population considered a language other than that of their ethnic group to be their native language. Russian was designated as a second language by 299,616 people or 22.1% of the population. 59,304 people or 4.4% of the population used one of the ethnic languages of the Soviet Union (other than Russian) as a second language. In all, in our republic 417,052 people or 30.7% of the population are bilingual.

The cited data bears witness to the fact that bilingualism is an important and at the same time a very complex social process, the origin, formation and functioning of which is determined by concrete ethnographic and social/historical factors. Bilingualism is a clear manifestation of the collaboration and friendship among the socialist nations of the Soviet Union and does not lead to the assimilation of national languages, as our ideological enemies assert.

However, sometimes in papers and even books by some Soviet authors, one can find statements which treat in a distorted way certain theoretical positions related to the linguistic politics of our country. A correct solution to this problem depends, to a significant degree, on an understanding of the future development of linguistic processes in our country. It is not possible to treat such concepts as bilingualism and linguistic assimilation (linguistic displacement, replacement of a language, shift from one language to another) as a single entity. It is asserted, for example, that in any ethnolinguistic region, the interaction of a pair of languages has specific characteristics, which favor the development of bilingualism and linguistic displacement, that the population census has disclosed large amounts of linguistic displacement in all the peoples of the USSR, which actually represent merely the most general panorama of bilingualism, etc. Sometimes they even prognosticate that the process of shift from one language to another which is taking place in our country represents a historical necessity for a significant portion of our population.

It must be noted that bilingualism and assimilation are complex phenomena, which to this day have been studied relatively little, and thus from the point of view of a scientific approach to the question, it is rather risky to combine them in a single chain of cause and effect. Linguistic scholars are more

cautious, they do not "harness these horses to a single carriage" as categorically, as do certain historians and philosophers. In works by linguists the problem of linguistic assimilation, for example, is touched on in passing, in connection with the study of the process of linguistic development, but, is by no means considered to be the end product of the process of bilingualism.²

In the all-union scientific-applied conference on the improvement of instruction in the Russian language in national schools, secondary, specialized and higher educational institutions, which took place in Tashkent on 21-23 October, 1975, the first secretary of the SSR of Uzbekistan Sh. Rashidor said: "In connection with the spread of bilingualism, the question is often raised of its social consequences. Here with all possible force, fortified by the criterion of actual experience, we must repudiate as totally unfounded the claims of our ideological opponents that the language of communication among ethnic groups supplants the native language. Our social system, the experience of communist construction definitively refutes such an idea about linguistic interaction. Bilingualism by itself does not lead to the assimilation of either of the languages."³

Bilingualism, in and of itself, without question does not lead to linguistic assimilation. However, as practical experience shows, a portion of the population, whole ethnic groups, under certain conditions may undergo assimilation and lose their native languages. All peoples and nations of the world are susceptible to assimilation. This we call natural assimilation which leads, under socialist conditions as well, to the merging of certain small peoples into larger ethnic groups. However, it would be incorrect to identify the process of bilingualism with linguistic assimilation, since inherent in the concept of bilingualism itself is the utmost development of national languages under socialism, and not their assimilation. Socialism creates the most favorable conditions for the development of national languages. Knowledge of the language of communication among ethnic groups along with knowledge of the language of one's own ethnic group strengthens the mutual enrichment of national cultures, socialist in content and national in form.

The data from the 1970 census, testify to the fact that the growth of linguistic assimilation in our country is sometimes accompanied not by the decrease of the size of the population of one or another ethnic group, but, on the contrary, by its increase. In the Uzbek SSR, for example, at the time of the 1959 census, 16,562 Uzbeks designated Russian as their native language; at the time of the 1970 census, 26,276 Uzbeks did so. This was by no means accompanied by a decrease in population of the Uzbek nation. It, in the period between the two censuses, increased from five million 38 thousand people to seven million 725 thousand. Uzbek-Russian bilingualism has grown stronger.

In the solution to the problems of linguistic development in the Soviet Union (or in any other country) one should not lose sight of the fact that a multiplicity of developed national languages is not an evil to be eradicated, but a rich cultural source. It should not be forgotten that language is not only a tool for thought but also a means to the formation of man's psyche, his cultural level and in the last analysis, the individuality of each national culture. In the formation of national cultures the predominant role has been played by the national language. It is well known that figurative thought is

based principally on national languages, and folklore in all its individuality exists exclusively on the basis of the national language. The assimilation of a national language as a whole in practice means the end of the development of folklore of that nation or ethnic group.

Nevertheless, the problem of linguistic assimilation exists, to deny this would be pointless. However, in the Soviet linguistic literature it may not be possible to name a single work in which this problem is seriously developed. The only things which are clear are certain general points of view of bilingualism, blending of languages and assimilation.⁴

Linguistic assimilation (the displacement of a language) is related to assimilation in the wider sense, when not only do processes of linguistic assimilation take place, but also ethnic and cultural assimilation as a whole. The merger of one people with another can be observed, in the course of which one of them (the assimilated one) loses its language, culture and also national consciousness. The occurrence of the process of assimilation is determined by certain territorial, demographic, historical, social and other circumstances, which have a well-defined influence on the nature and duration of this process. What are these circumstances?

First, for assimilation to arise there must be joint inhabitation of a common territory by two (or more) nations (ethnic groups), having continuous contact in joint labor and day-to-day life. Under these conditions bilingualism arises (unilateral or bilateral), which, in and of itself, does not lead to linguistic assimilation, although it is the most important prerequisite of this process. In order for bilingualism to give rise to the process of linguistic assimilation, two other additional circumstances are essential.

As is well-known, Marxism-Leninism poses the question not only of the formal (legal) equality of national groups, but also the question of their attainment of actual equality in economic and cultural life. Two national groups can only move toward cohesion, unity, true rapprochement through complete freedom from national and social oppression, through the creation of the maximally favorable conditions for both of them. All this however does not eliminate some degree of inequality between individual nations and national languages, caused by certain historical circumstances. Some nations are larger, with populations counted in tens and hundreds of millions, other nations are small, their populations do not exceed tens and hundreds of thousands. The languages of large nations possess greater political significance, have a more powerful communicative potential and because of this serve maximum social functions. Such languages, as a rule, have more well-developed literary languages and written texts. Languages of very small nationalities and ethnic groups do not have these characteristics.⁵ The practical experience of the Soviet Union shows, for example, many small nations acquired literacy only after the October revolution, and this was when their literary language began to form.

Such "immanent" inequality of nations and national languages exists in socialist society as well. It will thus play a definite role in the functional development of literary languages of socialist nations and peoples and also in the process of natural assimilation, characteristic in one or another form of all the nations and national languages in the Soviet Union without exception.

Second, for the process of linguistic assimilation to continue, the presence of one or more "immanent" inequalities is essential. These promote, to one or another degree, the acceleration or deceleration of the assimilation process.

And third and finally, there exist other causal circumstances which are of a more narrow, accidental, subjective nature. Thus, for example the most susceptible to the process of ethnic, cultural and linguistic assimilation are small portions of a nation or ethnic group which is territorially cut off from the main mass of its people and finds itself for one reason or another in the midst of another nation, where the communicative potential and social functions of the language of this small ethnic group grow significantly weaker. This is the position in which emigrants find themselves, and also small ethnic groups living in the republics of other nationalities in the Soviet Union.⁶

Under the above conditions linguistic assimilation takes place and this process continues and completes itself as generations replace each other.

National consciousness which arises as nations take shape plays an important role in the life of each people. National consciousness, having arisen, becomes an important condition for the existence and development of nations. It comprises a realization of ethnic community, devotion and love for one's national language, territory, culture, and a feeling of national pride. Article 64 of the USSR Constitution says: "It is the duty of every USSR citizen to honor the national pride of other citizens and to strengthen the friendship among nations and ethnic groups of the multimillion citizen Soviet state." The process of ethnic, cultural and linguistic assimilation leads to the extinguishing of national consciousness.

One should note the assertions of some researchers to the effect that the process of linguistic displacement observed in our country is completely voluntary in basis. However this idea has not been borne out at all. It seems to us that the idea of the voluntary nature of the process of assimilation in our linguistic literature could have arisen as a result of a misunderstanding, as a consequence of the semantic opposition of the antonyms "voluntary"--"forced." But the fact is that while the concept "forced assimilation" exists, its antonym "voluntary assimilation" is in essence nonsense. It is of course possible to argue that the concepts "replacement of a language" and "assimilation" of a language are not identical, however none of the linguists has given convincing arguments for this idea. Indeed, a number of linguists do not use the term "replacement" of a language at all.

Statisticians also do not use the term "replacement of a language." In the preface to volume IV of "Results of the All-Union Census of 1970" it says that one of the basic forms of ethnic processes taking place in our country is consolidation, through which smaller ethnic groups unite with related peoples. As an example of the peoples among whom this process is on-going, they cite the Tadzhik and Georgian peoples. "Along with consolidation," the preface goes on to say, "there also occurs the assimilation of individual peoples, wherein the members of one nationality take on the language, culture and life style of another. This is accompanied by an increase in the

numerosity of certain nationalities and the decrease in others. Examples of assimilating nationalities are the Mordvinians, Karelians, Jews and some others. This process is facilitated by common labor in public industry, large scale migrations from certain republics and regions to others and inter-marriage among nationalities."

The processes indicated above takes place in a socialist society freely, without any coercion. At the same time these processes are acknowledged to be a historical necessity. This emphasizes their objectivity and conformity to historical principles of the development of socialist society. Sometimes the treatment of the process of assimilation, which occurs in our country, is placed in the realm of the subjective and called "voluntary." This leads to the denial of the historical causation of the process of assimilation. Indeed, in the process of assimilation, there is no shift on the part of a concrete group of people from one language to another, no replacement of language. Something different occurs. As specific observations testify, the first generation of people, getting cut off for one reason or another from the main mass of their ethnic group, and settling in a milieu where another language is spoken, on the whole do not submit to linguistic assimilation and retain their own language to the end of their lives. The following generation (their children) studying, as a rule, in a foreign language school and adopting the language of the main national group of the territory, have already undergone the process of assimilation to a significant degree. They have mastered their native language as children, mainly from their mothers. However from their first years in school, taught in a language foreign to them, they have begun gradually to lose skill in the mastery of their native language in thought, as well as in communication. In practice they have already moved away from their native language and adopted as more important (and even as a new native language) the language of the major national group of the territory. At this stage bilingualism is still partially retained since some portion of the members of the second generation still continue speaking their native language. And the third generation already considers the language of the major national group its sole native language and no longer has mastery over the language of its grandfathers and grandmothers, even as a second language. The process of linguistic assimilation is complete, ethnic and cultural assimilation are in turn being completed and a new national consciousness arises, stimulated by a feeling of belonging to a new nation.

As we see, the element of voluntariness as a manifestation of the subjective wills of individual people cannot be observed in a single link in the process of assimilation, although the process of assimilation as a whole takes place under conditions of complete freedom, without any indications of force or coercion. Thus this type of assimilation can be called natural assimilation, in distinction from the forced assimilation, which takes place in many modern bourgeois states. Forced assimilation also took place in tsarist Russia.

This is how the picture of so-called replacement of a language really looks.

As is well known, in the CPSU program it says "The process of voluntary study of the Russian language along with one's native language, has positive significance, since this furthers mutual exchange of experiences and the assimilation by each nation and ethnic group of the cultural attainments of

all the other peoples of the USSR and of world culture. The Russian language has in fact become the general language for communication among ethnic groups and for collaboration of all the peoples of the USSR." In the area of relations among national groups the CPSU program has set the task: "...to provide in the future, as well, for the free development of the languages of the USSR, full freedom for each citizen of the USSR to speak, educate and teach his children any language, not allowing any privileges, restraints or coercion in the use of any languages."⁸

These precise and clear statements exclude any methods or devices to coerce a Soviet person to deny the freedom and possibilities granted him by Leninist national policy of the communist party and Soviet power. From the cited statements it follows that the mainstream of the development of co-existing national languages is the multilateral development of bilingualism without the compulsory addition or replacement of language, i.e. linguistic assimilation.

"The necessity for knowledge of Russian by all citizens of the USSR," writes associate member of the USSR Academy of Sciences F. I. Filin "is not in opposition to the interests of non-Russian national and ethnic groups. The principle of voluntary study of the languages by the peoples of the USSR remains unshakeable. The future development and flourishing of national languages continues and will continue, there must be no limitation to national interests. We are speaking of something else; about the establishment among citizens of non-Russian nationality of universal bilingualism, under which the Russian language as a means for communication among ethnic groups and national languages would continue their harmonious co-existence, devoid of any antagonism."⁹

Level of Bilingualism in the Soviet Union*

National Group	Population	Consider Native Lang. to be own National Lang. %	Speak Russian as a Second Lang. %	Speak Another USSR Lang. as Second Lang. %	Total % Bilingualism
Total Population of USSR	241720134	93.9	17.3	4.2	21.5
Russians	129015140	99.8	0.1	3.0	3.1
Ukrainians	40753246	85.7	36.3	6.0	42.3
Belorussians	9051755	80.6	49.0	7.3	56.3
Uzbeks	9195093	98.6	14.5	3.3	17.8
Kazakhs	5298818	98.0	41.8	1.8	43.6
Tatars	5930670	89.2	62.5	5.3	67.8
Azerbaijans	4379937	98.2	16.6	2.5	19.1
Armenians	3559151	91.4	30.1	6.0	36.1
Georgians	3245300	98.4	21.3	1.0	22.3
Moldavians	2697994	95.0	36.1	3.6	39.7

*Compiled from the data of the All-Union Census of 1970 (Results of the All-Union Census of 1970, vol. IV, pp. 9-11).

Level of Bilingualism in the Soviet Union, continued

National Group	Population	Consider Native Lang. to be own National Lang. %	Speak Russian as a Second Lang. %	Speak Another USSR Lang. as Second Lang. %	Total % Bilingualism
Lithuanians	2664944	97.9	35.9	1.9	37.8
Jews	2150707	17.7	16.3	28.8	45.1
Latvians	1429844	95.2	45.2	2.4	47.6
Estonians	1007356	95.5	29.0	2.0	31.0
Turkmens	1525284	98.9	15.4	1.3	16.7
Kirgiz	1452222	98.8	19.1	3.3	22.4
Mordvinians	1262670	77.8	65.7	8.1	73.8
Udmurts	704328	82.6	63.3	6.9	70.2
Mari	598628	91.2	62.4	6.2	68.6
Komi	475345	83.7	64.8	5.2	70.0
Karelians	146081	63.0	59.1	15.1	74.2

Scholars note that one of the main reasons for the poor mastery of the Russian language in many national republics is the quality of instruction in Russian in many schools. Cases are still not uncommon where students completing secondary school know Russian poorly, speak and write it badly. The poor preparation of the students is to a significant degree a result of the fact that the language and literature teachers do not know Russian well enough, that the methods of instruction are flawed and also that there are shortages of high quality textbooks, instructional materials and technological teaching aids (language labs, television transmitters) etc.¹⁰

Thus, a major emphasis must be given to the school where a firm foundation for national-Russian bilingualism is laid on the basis of well considered work on the mastery of the national language of the given republic as well as of the language of communication among ethnic groups--Russian. There is still not enough of such work in many republics, including the Estonian SSR. In coming years it is essential to pay serious attention to developing scientific-research, scientific-methodological and sociolinguistic work in the field of Russian instruction, since strengthening the role of the Russian language in the life of the Soviet people is related to the flourishing of the cultural and spiritual life of the Soviet national republics and to the development and broadening of ties among ethnic groups.

FOOTNOTES

1. Cf. Guboglo, M. N. The interaction of languages and relations between ethnic groups in Soviet society. History of the USSR, 1970, No. 6, pp. 25, 32, 35; Khanazarov, K. Kh. Rapprochement among national groups and national languages of the USSR. Tashkent, 1963, pp. 168-169.

2. Cf. for example: Desheriyev, Yu. D. Principles of the development of literary languages of the peoples of the USSR in the Soviet Epoch. Moscow, 1976; Isayev, M. I. The solution of problems of national language in the Soviet Epoch.--Questions of linguistics, 1977, No. 6, pp. 3-12; Filin, F. P. The Russian language in Soviet national republics--In book: The Russian Language as a Means of Communication Among Ethnic Groups. Moscow, 1977, pp. 5-14.
3. Rashidov, Sh. Russian--the language of communication and collaboration of all the national groups of the Soviet Union.--In book: Russian--Language of Communication Among Peoples of the USSR. Moscow, 1976, p. 17.
4. Cf. Paul', G. Principles of linguistic history. Moscow, 1960, pp. 459-473; Desheriyev, Yu. D., Protshenko, I. F. The development of the languages of the peoples of the USSR in the Soviet Epoch. Moscow, 1968, pp. 217-228; Desheriyev, Yu. D. Principles of the development of the literary languages of the peoples of the USSR in the Soviet Epoch. pp. 424-425.
5. Desheriyev, Yu. D. Principles of the development of literary languages of the peoples of the USSR in the Soviet Epoch, pp. 27-45.
6. An exception to this rule is the Russian language because it plays the role of the language of communication between national groups, and thus its communicative potential and social functions remain unchanged even in circumstances where its speakers are territorially cut off (for more about this Cf. Desheriyev, Yu. D. Principles of the development of the literary languages of the USSR in the Soviet Epoch.
7. Results of the All-Union Census of 1970, vol. IV, Moscow, 1973, pp. 4-5.
8. Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Moscow, 1961, pp. 115-116.
9. Filin, F. P. The Russian language in Soviet national republics, pp. 8-9.
10. Filin, F. P. The Russian language in the Soviet national republics, pp. 9-10.

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